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H – 1222

International Court of Justice

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT D 46
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichsicherheitshauptamt
IVCC 2 Allg No 42 523

BERLIN 18 Jan 43.

To All Police H.Q.

Head of Sicherheitspolizei and of Sicherheitsdienst.
Commanders of Sicherheitspolizei and of Sicherheitsdienst.
Representatives of Sicherheitspolizei and of Sicherheitsdienst in BRUSSLES

For information to:

Senior SS And Police Leaders
Inspectors of Sicherheitspolizei and of Sicherheitsdienst
Departments I to VII.
Sections of Amt IV.

In addition to:

Section I B 3 (12 Copies)
Section II A I (2 Copies)
Section II C 3 (1 Copy)
Gst IV (2 Copies)

Ref Concentration Camp HERTOGENBOSCH.

Concentration Camp HERTOGENBOSCH has been set up on the orders of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Head of German Police with effect from 5 Jan 43. The Camp will at first be used as a transit center for the deportation scheme at present in operation and will come into operation as an internment camp later.

The address is: H.W. Concentration Camp HERTOGENBOSCH, HERTOGENBOSCH, Holland.

SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Karl CHMIELEWSKI is appointed Camp Commandant.

The requisite notification will be given as soon as the camp is available as an internment camp.

The order is not to be distributed down to Kreis and local police level.

Sgd. p.p. MUELLER

Certificate correct (Sgd) Reilich
Chancellory Official.

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

BERLIN 13 Mar 1943

IV C. Allg. No. 42 523

TO:

(a) All Police H.Qs.
(b) All Heads of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the S.D.
(c) All Commanders of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the S.D.
(d) The Representative of the Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei in BRUSSELS.

For Information to:

(e) The Senior S.S. and Police Leaders
(f) The Inspectors of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the S.D.
(g) The Departments I to VII.
(h) Sections of Amt IV.
(i) S.S. Wirtschafts - Verwalturgshauptamt, Amtsgruppe B - Concentration Camp - ORANIENBURG.

In addition to:

H1222 - 0002

Section I B 3 (12 Copies)
Section II A 1 (2 Copies)
Section II C 3 (1 Copy)
Gst IV.

Reference. Concentration Camp HERTOGENBOSCH

My order IV C 2 Allg 42 523 of 18 Jan 43.

Further to the above order I announce that reception of detainees in Concentration Camp HERTOGEN BOSCH can now take place. The camp is classed in categories I and II and can be reached via the German telephone exchange in HERTOGEN BOSCH. Tel. No. HELVOIRT 231.

This order is not intended for circulation to KREIS and local police authorities.

Sgd. p.p. MUELLER

Certified Correct

Sgd BLEECK

Chancellory Official

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT D 46

20 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT, 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. D 46

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT, 33779426

H1222 - 0003

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-50
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reich Security Main Office (RSHA)
IV C 2 A 11g . No. 43 059

Berlin, 9 April 1943

To:

a) All State Police Headquarters
b) All Heads of the Security Police and of the SD
c) All Commanders of the Secirity Police and of the SD
d) The Representative of the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD in BRUSSELS.
e) All Sections and Branches of Amt IV and Section II C 3.

For information to:

f) All Senior SS and Police Leaders.
g) All Inspectors of the Security Police and of the SD
h) The SS Economic-Administrative Main Office, Departmental Group D - Concentration Camps - OR ANIENBURG.

In Addition:

i) Group I B (12 copies)
k) Group II A (2 copies)
l) Cst. IV (2copies)

Subject: Concentration Camp, LUBLIN.

The former P.W. labor camp LUBLIN has been converted into a concentration camp, on orders of the REICHSFUHRER SS and Chief of the German Police. At the same time a women's section has been set up there, which women may be allocated.

The camp will be classed as category I and II.
The new address is as follows:

Hq. Concentration Camp LUBLIN
12 Gartenstrasse
LUBLIN (General Government)

The telephone number is LUBLIN 3038

This order will not be distributed down to Kreis and local police level.

By order
/s/ MULLER

(SEAL) Certified correct
/s/ BLEECK Chancellery Official

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. D-50

I, MARTIN L LOWENTHAL, T/5, 33 37 83 74, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document no. D-50.

MARTIN L LOWENTHAL
T/5
33 37 83 74

H1222 - 0004

Exhibit USA 522
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

H1222 - 0005

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D 473

The Chief of the Security Police
and the Security Service (SD)
III A 4 (new) - 296/44

Berlin, 4th December 1944

To

c) the Criminal Police (Head) Offices

by way of information

Subject: Combating of crime amongst the Polish and Soviet-Russian civilian labourers (authorisation for the Criminal Police to independently prosecurte cases of minor and medium crimes).

Reference: Decree III A 5 b no. 187/43 - 176 - 3 of the 30.6.43

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

According to the decree of the 30.6.43, crimes committed by Polish and Soviet-Russian civilian labourers are being prosecuted by the State Police (Head) Offices, and even in those cases, where for the time being the Criminal Police had, within the shpere of its competence, carried on the inquiries. For the purpose of speeding up the process and in order to save manpower, the decree of the 30.6.1943 is altered, and the Criminal Police (Head) Offices are authorized as from now on to prosecute themselves the crimes they are inquiring into within the sphere of their competence, insofar as they are cases of minor or medium crimes. Included in these are for instance crimes of negligence, damage to property, theft and receiving (unless committed in gangs), fraud, games of chance, as well as all offences against the war industry regulations, also insofar as in this connection it is a case of being a crime. Cases of doubt are to be arranged by local discussion between the heads of the State Police (Head) Offices and the Criminal Police (Head) Offices

The following are available to the Criminal Police as a means of prosecution:

Police imprisonment

(See No. 15 in the series of publication of the Reich Criminal Police Department, "Preventive action against crime"; decree by the Reichsfuhrer of the SS and Chief of the German Police S II A 2 No. 57/43 - 176 of the 19.3.1943, publication of orders, page 86, and directives hereto; decree by the Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service V. A. 2 No. 557/43 of the 10.5.1943.

Admission into a concentration camp for preventive custody as being anti-social or dangerous to the community.

(See No. 15 of the series of publications of the Reich Criminal Police Department "Preventive action against crime"; decree of the Reich Ministry for the Interior Pol. S. - Kr. 3 No. 1682/37 - 2098, and directives hereto, of the 14.12.1937; decree of the Reich Criminal Police Department of the 4.4.1938, in this case of the 8.4.1942; and decree of the Reich Security Department V. A. 2 No. 387/43 of the 31.3.1943, the first paragraph of which is to be applied to Soviet-Russian civilian labourers too).

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Their stay in the concentration camp is normally to be for the duration of the war.

Besides this, the Criminal Police (Head) Offices are authorised to hand over Polish and Soviet-Russian civilian labourers in suitable cases and with the agreement of the competent State Police (Head) Offices to the GESTAPO's penal camps for the "education of labour."

Where the possibilities of prosecuting an individual case are insufficient because of the peculiarity of the case, the incident is to be handed over to the competent State Police (Head) Office.

(L/S) signed: Dr. Kaltenbrunner

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION

I. A. G. Wurmser, British Army, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English, French and German languages; and that the attached is a true and correct translation, made under my supervision, into the English language from the German language, of the document attached to and referred to in the Certificate dated 18 Dec. 1945 bearing No. D/473 signed by me.

/s/ A.G. Wurmser
Capt. RE

H1222 - 0007

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-5
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy of Certified Copy

The Military Commander South East
III No.133/44 Secret

St. Qu., den 3 September 1944
Confidential

Order

Authorized by order dated 21.8.1944 and in agreement with the Executive SS and Police Officer, (Heeheren SS and Polizeifuehrer) I order that all criminal offences commited by non-German civilians within the occupied South Eastern territory, Greece, Albania, Montenegro, and Serbia/are not to be dealt with by the military courts but by the S.D. (Security Police). Prosecutions now pending and accused persons now under arrest are to be transferred to the nearest Security Police office; sentences are no longer to be carried out with the exception of death penalties already valid. Detained persons within the South Eastern territory are to be transferred to the Security Police together with the executive orders (Vollstreckungspapieren).

signed Felber
General of Infantry

Stamp

A true copy:
signed: Schmidt
Heeresjustizoberinspektor

Further Text: (1) endorsement of above order
(2) reply by Military Court Crete: No SD Offices available on Crete. Transfer to continent not possible. What action should be taken?

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-5

17 November 1945.

I, EVE GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true partial translation of Document No. L-5.

EVE GLAZIER
P/O W.R.N.S.
37371

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OC COUNSEL

State Secret

The SS & Police Leader
in the District of Galicia

June 30th 1943

Ref. 42/43 g.R.-Ch/Fr

2 Copies
1st copy

Re: Solution of Jewish Question in Galicia

Concerning: Enclose Report

Enclosure: 1 Report (executed in triplicate)
1 bound Copy

To

The Superior SS and Police Leader East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy

Cracow

Enclosed I am submitting the 1st copy of the Final Report on the Solution of the Jewish Question in the District of Galicia for your information.

(Signed) KATZMANN

SS Gruppenfuehrer and Lt. Gen
of Police.

H1222 – 0008

SOLUTION of the JEWISH PROBLEM in the DISTRICT of GALICIA

Owing to the term "Galician Jew", Galicia probably was the spot on earth which was best known and most frequently mentioned in connection with Jewry. Here they lived in immense multitudes, forming a world of their own, out of which the rising generations of world-Jewry were supplied. In all parts of Galicia one found Jews in their hundreds of thousands.

According to an obsolete statistics of 1931 the number of Jews then was about 502.000. This number should not have decreased from 1931 up to the summer of 1941. Precise statements on the number of Jews present at the time when the German troops invaded Galicia are not available. By the Committees of Jews the number was stated to have been 350.000 at the end of 1941. That this statement was incorrect will be seen from the statement at the end of this report with regard to the evacuation of Jews. The town of Lemberg alone had about 160.000 Jewish inhabitants in July-August 1941.

The influence of this Galician Jewry, being considerable already under Austrian and Polish rule, increased to an almost incredible extent when the Soviets occupied this district in 1939.

Every important appointment within the country was filled by them. This explains the fact that in July 1941, after the occupation by German troops, Jews were found everywhere. Hence it was considered to be also our most urgent task to find a solution for this problem as soon as possible.

Our first measure consisted of marking every Jew by a white armlet bearing the Star of David in blue. By virtue of a decree of the Governor General the Department of the Interior was responsible for the marking and registrating of Jews as well as for the formation of Committees of Jews. Our task, that of the Police, was first of all to counter effectively the immense black market carried on by Jews throughout the entire district and especially to take measures against loafing idlers and vagabonds.

The best remedy consisted of the formation, by the SS and Police Leader of Forced Labor Camps. The best opportunities for labor were offered by the necessity to complete the "Dg.4" road which was extremely important and necessary for the whole of the southern part of the front, and which was in a catastrophically bad condition. On October 15, 1941, the establishment of camps along the road was commenced, and despite considerable difficulties there existed, after a few weeks only, seven camps containing 4.000 Jews.

Soon more camps followed these first ones, so that after a very short time the completion of 15 camps of this kind could be reported to the Superior Leader of SS and Police. In the course of time about 20.000 Jewish labourers passed through these camps. Despite the hardly imaginable difficulties occurring at this work I can report today that about 160 km of the road are completed.

At the same time all other Jews fit for work were registered and distributed for useful work by the Labour agencies. When the Jews were marked by the Star of David as well as when they were registered by the Labour agencies, the first symptoms appeared of their attempts to dodge the orders of the authorities. The measures which were introduced thereupon, led to thousands of arrests. It became more and more apparent that the Civil Administration was not in a position to solve the Jewish problem in an approximately satisfactory manner. When, for instance, the Municipal Administration in Lwow had no success in their attempts to house the Jews within a close district which would be inhabited only by Jews, this question too was solved quickly by the SS and Police Leader through his subordinate officials. This measure became the more urgent as in winter 1941 big centres of Spotted Fever were noted in many parts of the town.

H1222 – 0009

3 Photos

Text: Great was the joy of the SS-men when the Reichsfuehrer SS in person in 1942 visited some camps along the "Rollbahn"

* * ** * * * * * * * * ** * * * * * * * * * * *

Photo

Text: The Leader of the Camp Lackie, Ostuf Marzok, is promoted by the Reichsfuehr SS to Hauptsturmfuehrer for good work - the Reichsfuehrer shakes his hand

* *

3 Photos

The Superior SS and Police Leader Obergruppenfuehrer Krueger, very often inspected the progress of thw work at the Rollbahn-South in persoh.

* *

3 Photos

Pictures of several Labor Camps along the Rollbahn-South.

* *

Photo

Camp Jaktorow, Kreis Zloczow

* *

2 Photos

The Camp room

* *

2 Photos

The Camp Kitchen and the Laundry

* *

4 Photos

Camp for Jews at Stupki near Tarnopol. These 2000 Jews were used for labor at a railway important for the reinforcement of the Front.

* *

2 Photos

And again a village of Jews is evacuated and transported to a Camp.

* *

H1222 – 0010

H1222 - 0011

1 Photo

Before the commencement of the bodily search, all have to lie down on the ground.

* *

2 Photos

One by one they are dealt with, shorn, bathed, and deloused.

* *

6 Photos

Jews in the quarry near Tarnopol. It was here that the material for the Rollbahn-South-DG IV was hauled and carried by light railway to the principal railway.

* *

4 Photos

Along the Rollbahn, labor war used to smash the material brought from the quarries on the spot.

* *

1 Photo

When they start for work there is no question of cheerfulness.

* *

1 Photo

After the end of the Day's work and when they receive their food, nothing but sunshine reigns again.

* *

2 Photos

The most important by-roads were repaired as well.

* *

1 Photo

On their way to work at the Rollbahn.

* *

2 Photos

Since there were not enough wheel-barrows available they had to work "by hand at first. A little toilsomely - but it could be done.

* *

1 Photo

A column foreman.

* *

2 Photos

Road-making in summer.

* *

2 Photos

Snow-clearing in winter on the Rollbahn.

* *

3 Photos

The food is carried by light cars to the several sites.

* *

whereby not only the native population was endangered but also, and to a greater extent, the troops themselves, those stationed there as well as those passing through. During this removal of the Jews into a certain quarter of the town several sluices were erected at which all the work-shy and asocial Jewish rabble were cautht, during the screening and treated in a special way.

The owing to the peculiar fact that almost 90% of artisans working in Galicia were Jews, the task to be solved could be fulfilled only step by step, since an immediate evacuation would not have served the interest of War Economy. With regard to those Jews, however, who had a place in the labor process, no real effect could be found of their work. They used their job mostly only as a means to an end, namely in order first to dodge the intensified measures against Jewry and secondly to be able to carry on their black market activities without interference. Only by continuous police interference was it possible to prevent of these activities. After it had been found in more and more cases that Jews had succeeded in making themselves indispensable to their employers by providing them with goods in scarce supply etc., it was considered necessary to introduce really draconic measures. Unfortunately it had to be stated that the Germans employed in the district, especially so-called "Operational Firms" or the "ill-famed Trustees" carried on the most extravagant black market activities with Jews. Cases were discovered where Jews, in order to acquire any certificate of labor, not only renounced all wages, but even paid money themselves. Moreover, the "organizing" of Jews for the benefit of their "employers" grew to so catastrophical extents that it was deemed necessary to interfere in the most energetic manner for the benefit of the German name.

Since the Administration was not in a position and showed itself too weak to master this chaos, the SS and Police Leader simply took over the entire disposition of labor for Jews. The Jewish Labor Agencies which were manned by hundreds of Jews, were dissolved. All certificates of labor given by firms or administrative offices were declared invalid, and the cards given to the Jews by the Labor Agencies were revalidated by the Police Offices by stamping them.

In the course of this action again thousands of Jews were caught who were in possession of forged certificates or who had obtained surreptitiously certificates of labor by all kinds of pretexts. These Jews also were exposed to special treatment.

H1222 - 0012

Army administration offices in particular had countenanced Jewish parasitism by giving special certificates to an uncontrollable extent.

Of the great number of certificates caught, only three will be enclosed; you will be able to conclude what methods were used with the intention to sabotage the measures of the SS.

1.

C E R T I F I C A T E

ALSTER Benjamin (Recte Hasten)
born 3.6.1905 at Tokinow
is employed by the Army Accommodation Administration, Lwow, as a foreman for urgent work.
Members of his family are ALSTER Hasten, Githa, Mother.

Valid until July 31st 1942
Extended until August 31st 1942

Lwow, 22.6.42
Army Billet Office
Signature
Stamp

The persons mentioned above are registered. They are to be exempted from evacuation.

2.

The Jewess ATLAS Rosa
Keeps house for the "A." Jew No. 20 003
employed by H.K.P. 547
whose identity card has been stamped by the SS and Police Leader. She is registered, and it is requested to leave her in Lwow.

Lwow, 10.8.1942
Army Car Park 547
Signature,
Stamp.

3.

Army Building Office Lwow.

C E R T I F I C A T E
For Family Members of Jews in Employment

The Jewess HIRSCHFELD Mina
born 1894, resident in Lwow, 2 Sommenstreet, is the wife of the Jew provided with an employment Certificate by virture of decree of 12.3.1942 HIRSCHFELD Oscare (No. 4161)

Valid until July 31st 1942
Signature
Stamp.

Lwow, July 1st 1942

There were cases when arrested Jews were in possession of 10 to 20 of such certificates.

H1222 - 0013

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

Where Jews were arrested in the course of these check-ups most of their employers thought it necessary to intervene in favor of the Jews. This often happened in a manner which had to be called deeply shameful.

As especially exaggerated example is the action of a certain Schmalz, a wholesale butcher working for the Army in Lwow, who sent from Berlin the following telegram to the Office of the SS and Police Leader:

"Urgent
SS Untersturmfuehrer Lochner
c/o SS Police Leader Lwow
District Office

The two certificates are craftsmen watchmakers; are resident in my future factory as night watchmen and watchmakers in day time. I should not wish to be guilty of their death; after my return you can have them both, they do not run away. I beg of you.

Signature

When steps were taken to investigate the actions of this butcher, it transpired that the fellow had carried on the most incredible black market business with the Jews. Schmalz was arrested and put at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor.

Despite all these measures concerning the employment of Jews their evacuation ("Aussiedelung") from the district of Galicia was commenced in April 1942, and executed step by step.

When the Superior SS and Police Leader once again intervened in the solution of the Jewish problem by his Decree Concerning the Formation of Districts Inhabited by Jews of 10.11.1942 already

254,989 Jews

had been evacuated ("Ausgesiedelt"), resp. resettled (Umgesiedelt)

Since the Superior SS and Police Leader gave the further order to accelerate the complete evacuation ("Aussiedelung") of the Jews, again considerable work was necessary to regulate the status of those Jews who, for the time being were permitted to be left in the armaments factories. The Jews in question were declared Labor Prisoners of the Superior SS and Police Leader and they were put into barracks, either within the factories or in camps established for this purpose. For the town of Lwow a Giant Camp was established at the borders of the town, in which at the time of writing 3,000 Jewish Labor Prisoners are confined. The agreement with the Army concerning the disposition and treatment of these Labor Prisoners was executed in writing. The Decree which contained the measures now in force is attached herewith.

Lwow, October 23, 1942

The SS & Police Leader
in the District of Galicia
XIII-688/42 (g)
Re: Disposition of Jewish Labor
Your Ref: Letter of the Inspection
of Armaments of 21.9.42 and letter of Command
of Armaments of 15.10.42

To the Command of Armaments
Lwow

pp. SECRET

The Inspector of Armaments in the GG. and the Superior SS & Police Leader East, Secretary of State for Security in the GG. have issued special orders and rules for the uniform treatment of the Jewish laborers used in the armament factories. Following a conference between the Officer commanding the armaments enterprises Lwow, and the SS and Police Leader in the District of Galicia the ensuing agreement was reached on 17.10.42:

H1222-0014

I. Housing.

On principle the Jewish laborers are to be put into barracks and when in camps are subjected to control by the SS and Police Leader Galicia resp. the police offices under his orders. Since the establishment of Police Camps has not yet been completed everywhere the work administrations for the time being have themselves to place the Jewish laborers into camps. In case it should be impossible for a factory to provide housing in a camp, the Jewish laborers employed there are to be housed in certain blocks of the Jewish Quarter still remaining. With regard to this housing the work administrations will communicate with the local offices of the Security Police. It has to be emphasized that under no circumstances the relatives of the Jewish laborers may be allowed to find accommodation within the same block. With regard to the Jewish laborers employed in factories situated in Lwow, a separate order will be issued. For the time being they will be housed together in the Jewish Housing District in the same manner. (This question will be regulated by the SS & Pol. L.)

II. Food.

Feeding of the Jewish laborers has to be provided by the factories. It will take place within the factory without exception. Besides a main meal, breakfast and supper will be provided. Full board will be provided also in case of illness. The factories will apply for provisions at, and receive them from, the GG., Principal Department, according to the rules issued by the Government. Feeding and agriculture department, Market Order IIIa 1a/100 18.8.42

III. Clearing of Payments.

Commencing on 1 November 1942 the Jewish laborers will not receive any payment in cash. The factory administrations will pay to the SS and Pol. L. Galicia for each Jewish Laborer pro calender day and shift 5 Zloty a man, 4 Zloty a woman. Salary Tax and Insurance Contributions do not arise. From the above sums of 5, resp. 4 Zl. the expenses for feeding and the overhead expenses will be deducted. This amount to be deducted may not surpass Zl. 1,60 a day. The office of the SS & Pol. L. is entitled to examine accountes. The sums to be paid will be paid into the Account concerning payments of factories, maintained by the SS & Pol. L. Galicia at the Emmission Bank in Lwow. Payment has to be completed the third of every month for the preceding month. For the purpose of proving the correctness, copies of the wage-lists for each day will be sent to the administration of the SS & Pol. L. Galicia, Lwow, Siegfriestreet 3,

IV. Clothing.

The Jewish laborers when sent to the camps will be permitted to take with them ample clothing, especially winter clothes. The local Police Offices have been especially informed of this order. With a view for supplementing and renewing, the factories may request supplementary clothing through the SS & Pol. L. but only for special reasons.

V. General Ruling.

The SS & Pol. L. Galicia and the Armament Command agree on the necessity of keeping the Jewish laborers fit for work, and that therefore appropriate housing clothing, and medical care have to be provided. In case of difficulties, if any, the factory administrations are requested to agree with the local offices of the Security Police. The SS & Pol. L. Galicia and the Armaments Command, Lwow are to be informed in such cases. If difficulties should not be solved by such local discussions, application for a decision will have to be addressed without delay to the SS & Pol. L. of the District of Galicia.

Signed Hofmann
SS Brig. Leader and Gen Maj
of Police

Distribution:

H1222 – 0015

Distribution:

Schwarz and Co., Lwow
Textilia Lwow
Metrawat AG. branch Lwow
Training factories ... Lwow
Hobag-Holzbau AG branch Lwow
Barril Store factory in Bolechau
Furniture Factory in Bolechau
Carpathians Oil AG

For the information to:

Commander of the Security Police and SD
in the Galicia District Lwow, with copies to the
foreign agencies
Commander of the Order Police (Ordungspolicei)
in the Galicia District Lwow with copies to the
Military Police District Leaders.
SS. Ustuf Fichtner in the Staff
SS. Ustuf Lochnert in the Staff
SS. Ustuf Hildebraud in the Staff.

In the meantime further evacuation ("Aussiedelung") was executed with energy, so that with effect from 23 June 1943 all Jewish Residence Districts could be dissolved. Therewith I report that the District of Galicia, with the exception of those Jews living in the camps being under the control of the SS & Pol. Leader, is

Free from Jews

Jews still caught in small numbers are given special treatment by the competent detachments of Police and Gendarmerie.

Up to 27 June 1943 altogether

434.329 Jews

have been evacuated ("ausgesiedelt").
Camps for Jews are still in existence in:

Lwow	Kosaki	Drohobycz
Wolfinbergen	Zborow	Borysław
Ostrow	Jezierna	Stryj
Kurowice	Tarnopol	Bolechow
Jaktorow	Hluboczek	Broschniow
Lackie	Borki- Wielki	Njebelow
Pluhow	Kamionki	

containing altogether 21.156 Jews. This number is being reduced currently.

Together with the evacuated action, we executed the confiscation Jewish property. Very high amounts were confiscated and paid over to the Special Staff "Reinhard". Apart from furniture and many textile goods, the following amounts were confiscated and turned over to Special Staff "Reinhard":

As per 30.6.1943:

25,580 kg	Copper Coins
53,190 kg	Nickel Coins
97,581 kg	Gold Coins
82,600 kg	Necklaces - Silver
6,640 kg	Necklaces - Gold
4326,780 kg	Broken Silver
167,740 kg	Silver Coins
18,490 kg	Iron Coins
20,050 kg	Brass Coins
20,952 kg	Wedding Rings - Gold
22,740 kg	Pearls

H1222 - 0016

11,730 kg	Dental Gold - Dentures
28,200 kg	Powder Boxes - Silver or Metal
44,655 kg	Broken Gold
482,900 kg	Cutlery - Silver
343,100 kg	Cigarette Boxes - Silver or Metal
20,880 kg	Rings, Gold with stones
39,917 kg	Brooches, Ear Rings etc.
18,020 kg	Silver rings
6,166 kg	Watches, all kinds
3,133 kg	Watches ,Silver
3,425 kg	Wrist Watches - Silver
1,256 kg	Wrist Watches - Gold
2,892 kg	Watches - Gold
68	Cameras
98	Binoculars
7	Stamp Collections - complete
5	Trunks filled with loose stamps
100,550 kg	3 bags with rings, not genuine
3,290 kg	1 box with corals
0,460 kg	1 chest with corals
0,280 kg	1 chest with corals
7,495 kg	1 box with fountain pens and propelling pencils
	1 basket with fountain pens and propelli pencils
	1 suit-case with fire tongs
	1 suit-case with pocket knives
	1 suit-case with watch-parts

Banknotes: Paper - Metal

261,589,75	USA - Dollars - Paper
	Gold Dollars: 3 a 5, 18 a 10, 28 a 20
2,515,75	Can. Dollars
124	Arg. Pesos
18,766,64	Hung. Pengoe
231,789	Roubles-Paper
	Gold Roubles: 1 a 7 1/2,11 a 10, 29 a 5
4316	Roubles - Paper
513	French Francs
2.460	Swedish Francs (Sic)
52	Austr. Ducats - Gold
	Austr. Crowns 36 a 10, 25 a 20 3 a 100
2,229,13,60	Engl. Lst.
23	Afr. Lst.
13,490	Roum. Lei
25,671	Russ. Certon.
4,600,70	Chocosl. Crowns - Paper
185	Dutch Fl.
5,277	Palest. Lst.
9.300	Palest. Mille
160	Lith. Ocre
360	Engl. Sh.
1	Irish Lst.
1	Hung. Pesos (Sic)
2	Mex. Pesos
10	Norw. Crowns
3,817,70	Slov. Crowns
435	Karbowanez (Sic)
16,795,000	Zloty

Following the "Fur-action" in December 1941

35 Wagons of Furs were handed over

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 18
Continued

Earned Moneys from Forced Labor Camps and from W. and R. Factories
25.5.1943

1. Forced Labor Camps

a. Takings

Wages	11 511 606.98 Zl.	
Hidden money found in clothes	1 232 143.71 Zl.	
Proceeds from useless tools	807.93 Zl.	
		12 744 558,62 Zl

b. Outgoings (Board for Prisoners)

1. Food, Clothes, Medicine	3 108 866.62 Zl.	
2. Wages, Custody by Ukrainian Police	47 358.51 Zl.	
3. Camp-sustenance Repairs, Rents	116 063,15 Zl.	
4. Means of Conveyance		
Horses	1 448 863,57 Zl.	
Cars	83 324,14 Zl.	
Tools	3 037,10 Zl.	
5. Purchases of Furniture	2 410,15 Zl.	
Postage and Telephone	5 678,44 Zl.	
Office needs	29 005,59 Zl.	
6. Buildings	220 000,00 Zl.	
		5 066 607,27 Zl.

2. W.&R. Factories

Takings	7 711 428,92 Zl.	7 711 428,92 Zl.

3. Amount paid over to the SS Cashier

a. Camps	6 876 251,00 Zl.	
b. W. & R. Factories	6 556 513,69 Zl.	
		13 423 764,69 Zl.

Further payments to the SS-Cashier are effected every month.

Owing to the great number of Jews and the vast area to be combed out these Actions were performed with the assistance of detachments from the Security Police the Order Police, the Gendarmerie, the Special Service, and the Ukrainian Police, all acting together in numerous single sweeps. P. 19 of this report contains a map intended to show how Jews lived scattered throughout the whole of the District, until the special Jewish Residence Districts were established. The detachments continually were exposed to serious physical and mental strains. Again and again they had to overcome the nausea threatening them when they were compelled to enter the dirty and pestilential Jewish holes. During the searches there has been found, moreover, a number of leaflets in the Hebrew language, inciting the Jews to breed lice carrying Spotted Fever, in order to destroy the Police Force. In fact several phials filled with lice were confiscated. Nothing but catastrophical conditions were found in the Ghettoes of Rawa-Ruska and Rohatyn. The Jews of Rawa-Ruska, fearing the evacuation, had concealed those suffering from Spotted Fever in underground holes. When evacuation was to start the Police found that 3000 Jews suffering from Spotted Fever lay about in this Ghetto. In order to destroy this center of pestilence.

* *

MAP

From this map one is able to see how the Jews lived scattered throughout the whole of the district, until the special Jewish Residence Districts were established. The large dots refer to localities more than 1000 Jews, the smaller ones where less than 1000 Jews lived.

* *

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at once every Police Officer innoculated against Spotted Fever was called into action. Thus we succeeded to destroy this plague-boil, losing thereby only one officer. Almost the same conditions were found in Rohatyn. Moreover our detachments again and again discovered smaller or larger centres of pestilence in many towns and villages. Despite all our precautionary measures 120 officers fell ill of Spotted Fever, of whom only 18 died, owing to the protective measures introduced by us.

Some photos of these dirt caves may give an idea of the degree of effort which every officer had to apply to force himself to merely enter these centres of dirt.

* *

Photo

* *

5 Photos

* *

4 Photos

* *

23

What kind of living plague-boils had to be taken out of these centres of dirt is evidenced by the photos below:

6 Photos

* *

- 23 a -

7 Photos

A small number of the "Chosen People".

* *

23 b

2 Photos

This Jew-woman found lying in bed on the occasion of a search-action revealed herself after "unmasking"

2 Photos

as a quite preposterous Jewish lout

* *

23 c

3 Photos

"Dad" and his descendants

* *

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29
1 Photo

Descent to a cellar through the window-sill. Not only did the wainscoting below the window show no difference to the wainscot elsewhere, but also a bed was put in front of the window.

1 Photo

The walling being removed the wood clothing of the hole is visible.

1 Photo

* *

30
1 Photo

Dug-out below a garden bed. Between some potato plants an air pipe was discovered. Since the entrance of the dug-out could not be found the earth around the pipe was removed by digging into the ground and the dug-out discovered in this way; it had a length of about 5m. (Arrow points to the pipe)

1 Photo

Entrance to the dug-out through the cellar wall, from there into a gallery of the same size as the entrance shaft. The gallery was about 6m in length; from it the dug-out was reached.

* *

31
1 Photo

Man-hole. To show the dimensions, a Jew has been placed into it. The Jew stands on the ladder used as a means of access. The dug-out floor served as a hiding place for leather, linen goods and clothing material.

1 Photo

The entrance to the man-hole was provided with a lid on which rubbish was placed. The rubbish had been provided by a Jew who subsequently went into another hiding place.

* *

32
1 Photo

Descent to a dug-out by the side of the cellar stairs in a cellar room not to be reached from another part of the house.

1 Photo

From this house the dug-out passes below the street to another house.

1 Photo

It was in this house that the dug-out ended in a cellar room without alternative access.

* *

33
1 Photo

In the dug-out itself the Jews could stay only in a sitting or kneeling position. The wall of one of the houses had to be pierced in order to pull the Jews out.

1 Photo

Vista into the cellar room

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23 d
1 Photo

Three rabbis from Brody

1 Photo

A Jewish cemetery near Lemburg from which 2000 cubic meters fo material were taken for road-making

* *

24

On the occasion of these actions, many more difficulties occurred owing to the fact that the Jews tried every means in order to dodge evacuation ("Aussiedelung"). Not only did they try to flee, but they concealed themselves in every imaginable corner, in pipes, chimneys, even in sewers, etc. They built barricades in passages of catacombs, in cellars enlarged to dug-outs, in underground holes, in cunningly contrived hiding-places in attics and sheds, within furniture, etc.

The smaller the numberof Jews remaining in the District, the harder their resistance. Arms of all kinds, among them those of Italian make, were used for defense. The Jews purchased these Italian arms from Italian soldiers stationed in the District for high sums in Zloty currency. The ensuing Photos give a small selection from the arms confiscated. Especially dangerous were the sawed off carbines of all kinds.

* *

25
3 Photos

* *

26
1 Photo

Underground bunkers were found with entrances concealed in a masterly manner opening some times into flats, sometimes into the open. In most cases the entrances had only so much width that just one person could crawl through it. The access was concealed in such a manner that it could not be found by persons not acquainted with the locality. Here nothing succeeded but the assistance of some Jews to whom anything whatever was promised in exchange. What these dug-outs looked like will be shown by the ensuing photos together with their comments:

* *

27
1 Photo

Descent from the office of a Chairman of a Jewish Committee into a cellar. There was no other access to the cellar. The man-hole was behind the writing table. After members of the committee had descended into the cellar, a remaining member closed the lid, covered it with a carpet, and put a chair on it.

1 Photo

Concrete-pit in a court-yard. After 14 Jews had descended, other Jews pushed the well-filled dustbing on the top of the hole.

28
1 Photo

Jew-cache in a convenience. Behind the lavatory lid there was a concealed flat by means of which the Jews descended into a narrow shaft. Below the lavatory pit, a room was built in which 6 Jews existed. The flap of the entrance hole was anchored from the inside.

1 Photo

Jew-cache in a cellar. This hiding-place was discovered because an air-pipe emerged for a short stretch. Since the entrance to this cellar was concealed so ingeniously that it could not be discovered the Jews were pulled out by digging deeply into the ground around the pipe.

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34

1 Photo

Below this street there was the dug-out.

Giant Dug-Out

In the Ghetto of Kobatyn the Jews had erected three giant dug-outs and given them the following names:

Stalingrad Dug-Out
Sevastopol Dug-Out
Leningrad Dug-Out

The ensuing photos are of the "Stalingrad Dug-Out". It had a length of about 30 m and was sunk into a hill in a garden. From the main gallery, by-galleries branched off and ran into chambers of about 2,50 square m. The access from a house of length of about 10 m had a height of about 1 m. The entrance itself was only so high that one had to crawl. The further part and the chambers were 2,50 m in height. The layer of earth on top had a width of 1,80 m and more. Within the dug-out were a well, .3 m deep and neatly walled in by wooden boards, and a similarly built lavatory. Moreover there was installed electric light and a radio set. The aerial was in the chimney of a house which chimney served at the same time for ventilation and for the purpose of using a small fire place for cooking at nights. There were some more sheet-metal pipes for ventilation. These pipes ended below berry-bushes and could not be seen there, especially as nobody knew of their being in existence. This dug-out was discovered by betrayal. The entrance, however, was unknown to the traitor. During an extensive search the Polish found a ventilation plant, dug in and thus discovered at a depth of about 2,50 m the ceiling of the dug-out. Galleries and dug-out had been expertly propped and planked boards. As to funniture, beds had been built in two resp. three beds together and provided with good sheets. There were tables and benches, as well as kitchen utensils. The provisions in store would have been sufficient for a long time for the use of the about 60 Jews found in the dug-out. After the officers in the way described above had reached the dug-out, somebody shot at them. When the Jews did not leave despite their being requested to do so, the officers dug several holes into the dug-out. When the Jews still did not give up, the dug-out was set fire to and the Jews were smoked out.

18.

View of dug-out area. Entrance to dug-out was in cellar of house on right.

19.

View of dug-out area. Ventilation pipes were located under the bushes. The holes were dug in order to get the Jews out since the entrance was not known.

20.

View of dug-out area. From roof of house: picture 18

21.

View of dug-out area. At left the ventilation pipe along which the digging toward the dug-out was done.

22.

View of dug-out area. At left, next to the house, is the chimney in which the entrance was located.

23.

Ventilation pipe of dug-out.

24.

Ventilation pipe of dug-out.

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25.

Entrance hole in the dug-out, was dug to smoke out the Jews.

26.

Entrance hole in the dug-out, was dug to smoke out the Jews.

27.

View inside the dug-out.

28.

View inside the dug-out.

29.

View inside the dug-out. Half buried by digging and burning of wooden walls.

30.

View inside the dug-out. Somewhat buried by burning of walls.

31.

View inside the dug-out with beds.

32.

View of two beds (2 tiers)

33.

View inside dug-out

34.

View insdie dug-out. Partly buried by burning of wooden walls.

35.

View of exposed portion of dug-out. Partly buried by digging at entrance hole.

36.

View inside dug-out.

37.

Entrance to dug-out in cellar of the house; picture 18. In the side was also a broad board on which jars were standing. It had to be removed in order that the entrance hole could be photographed. The hole was located directly opposite the cellar steps and was not to be seen because of the darkness and by the fact that the broad board with the jars was located there, and moreover a box was placed in front of it.

38.

Cellar under the wooden forepart of the house (picture 18). The floor of this forepart was of concrete. This cellar could only be reached through the hole (picture 37) Further passage see arrow.

39.

The architect of the above dug-out.

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40.

Entrance to a place of concealment.

41.

Breakthrough of the wall.

42.

Exit to the door and windowless space. Width of space about 1.50 meters.

43.

Exposed dug-out in the garden of a house . Entrance hole from cellar.

44.

Dug-out beside a house under garden beds. Entrance hole from cellar of house.

I.

Cellar window which was walled in.

2.

Entrance to cellar. Protective tin in front ofthe stove was nailed onto a wooden cover of several boards and thus closed the entrance in visibly.

3.

Entrance to cellar, see picture 2.

4.

Entrance hole seen from below.

5.

Beds in first cellar.

6.

Beds in first cellar.

7.

View into second cellar

8.

Place for sleeping in cellar.

9.

Tunnel from second cellar.

10.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

11.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

12.

Tunnel entrance. The tunnel had access to the sewer system.

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13.

A Jewess who was still hidden under wood in the second cellar.

14.

Exposed tunnel to a dug-out. This dug-out was 3-stoned, equipped with sanitary arrangements and radio apparatus, and supplied with food for at least five months. It was occupied by 125 Jews, among them one physician. The inmates were rendered harmless by concentrated (explosive) charges.

* *

54

In the course of the evacuation action we furthermore discovered that the Jews attempted more than ever to escape to foreign countries. These attempts were made by jews in possession of considerable amounts of money, jewels, and of forged papers. They tried every means to effect their purpose and often approached members of the German and Allied Forces with the request to transport them to or beyond the frontier by way of military cars. They offered in exchange disproportinnally high amounts, in many cases up to 5,000 Zl. and more a person. Although in a few cases member of foreign Forces, esp. Hungarians, came to an agreement with them and fulfilled their part, in by far the most cases the Security Police was informed in time by V-men so that the necessary countermeasures were applied, the Jews caught, and the valuables confiscated. By way of illustration some cases are described:

In September 1942 the office of the SS & Police Leader was informed by an Italian soldier (of German blood resident in Switzerland) that some Jews were concealed within the Italian barracks in Lwow, who were to be smuggled across the Frontier by members of the Italian Forces within the next days. Shortly before the intended start, two leaders in mufti entered the barracks and succeeded in arresting a group of seven persons and confiscation 3,200 gold dollars and a large amount of diamonds and jewels. They made the interesting discovery that already 970 gold dollars had been paid for bribing 4 members of the Italian Forces. This money was confiscated also. The Italian soldiers thereupon were sent home.

On 13 May 1943 two German Drivers of the Luftwaffe Headquarters in Charkow reported that a Jew had approached them with the request to transport about 20 to 30 Jews from the Jewish camp Lwow to Brody; some of them were in possession of arms; they would provide forged Transport Orders directed to these military drivers. In exchange they offered 20,000 Zl. The drivers were ordered to accept the offers, to load the Jews on the Luftwaffe car the 15 May at 5 p.m., to start in the direction of Brody, but to turn the car as soon as it passed the office of NSKK Lwow which was situated at this street, and to drive into the court yard of this office. In fact the car, manned with 20 Jews and on Pole, arrived in this court yard at 5:30 p.m.. The Jews, some of whom were armed with charged pistols and sawed-off carbines with the safety devices released, were overwhelmed by a waiting detachment and disarmed. The following arms were confiscated:

1. 1P. Beretta-pistol. pp
2. to
9. Further specifications.

The pistols mentioned sub 1. and 2. had been purchased by the Jews from members of the Italian Forces for 2,000 Zl. each. The names of the sellers could not be ascertained. After a diligent search, considerable valuables were found and confiscated. A diligent interrogation of the arrested Jews led to the discovery that a certain Jew by the name of Horowitz who was staying in the woods near Brody together with a larger group of Jews, used to organize such transports. As a result of this interrogation it was possible moreover to arrest those Jews who forged identity papers for figitives. The Pole who was arrested at the same time, confessed to be a member of the Polish Resistance Movement "PPR". Furthermore he named the Jew Horowitz as the Chief Executive of the "PPR" in Lwow. The place of communication if the woods near Brody having been discovered by these interrogations, the whole of this wood area was surrounded and combed out by detachments of the Gendarmerie and of the Ukrainian Police, and by two companies of the Germany army on the same day. These forces met smaller forces of armed [illegible]

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58 & 59

bandits who had established themselves in several furnished dug-outs and trenches dating from the Russian occupation. The bandits in all cases used their arms, but they all were overwhelmed and rendered harmless.

33 Jewish bandits were shot. Some sawed-off carbines and some quick-firing rifles and pistols of Russian make were confiscated. Polish game-keeper taking part in the combing-out action was shot dead by the bandits. During the arrests in Lwow, one SS-man was wounded by a shot into the left shank. The 2 German drivers were paid as recompense for their exemplary conduct 2,000 Kl. each. The forged marching-orders and transport orders found in possession of the Jews are reporduced below.

(following a transport order).

* *

59

(Another Transport Order).

* *

60

In the same way we succeeded on May 21, 1943 in destroying a Jewish gang who again were armed with 0,8 cal. pistols of Italian origin. (IN the meantime all Italian soldiers left the district of Galicia).

Only some day later, the 31 May, we succeeded again, during a new comb-out in destroying 6 dug-outs of major size containing 139 Jewish bandits.

On June 2, 1943, again some Jews who attempted to escape to Hungary by means of a military car owned by the Hungarian Army, could be arrested and, since they resisted, shot. Here again considerable values were confiscated. The Hungarian soldiers participating in the action were adequately rewarded.

The evacuation ("Aussiedelung") having been completed, nevertheless, still minor actions are necessary in order to track Jewsin hiding and concealment. This is proved by the fact that every day some persons are caught in possession of forged identity cards and passes. Some forged identity cards, passes, marching orders, and leave passes are enclose herewith.

(follow 6 pages - not numbered - with photos of identity cards, etc.)

61

5 Photos

Some arrested typical criminals from the Lwow Ghetto together with their burglary tools.

* *

62

4 Photos

Some typical impressions of the late Exchange of the Jews in Lwow.

* *

63

Since we received more and more alarming reports on the Jews becoming armed in an ever increasing manner, we started during the last fortnight in June 1943 an action throughout the whole of the district of Galicia with the intent to use strongest measures to destroy the Jewish gangsterdom. Special measures were found necessary during the action to dissolve the Ghetto in Lwow where the dug-outs mentioned above had been established. Here we had to act brutally from the beginning, in order to avoid losses on our side: we had to blow up or to burn down several houses. On this occasion the surprising fact arose the we were able to catch about 20,000 Jews instead of 12,000 Jews who had registered. We had to pull at least 3,000 Jewish corpses out of every kind of hiding places; they had committed suicide by taking poison.

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Our own losses suffered in these actions:

Spotted Fever:	dead - 1 man	fallen ill:	120 men
Shot by Jews:	dead - 7 men	wounded:	12 men
Stabbed by Jews	dead - 1 man		

Lost by accident in evacuation action: dead 2 men, wounded 5 men.

Despite the extraordinary burden heaped upon every single SS-Police Officer during these actions, mood and spirit of the men were extraordinarily good and praiseworthy from the first to the last day.

Only thanks to the sense of duty of every single leader and man have we succeeded to get rid of this P L A G U E in so short a time.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L 18

10 November 1945

I, WOLFGANG M. THORMANN, M/SGT., 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L 18.

WOLFGANG M. THORMANN
M/SGT
33779426

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-34
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Freising, 2 August 1945

I, Edmund Trinkl, born 15.5.1891, Oberregierungsrat (high government official in the RSHA Berlin and member of department I A 6 till about end of March 1944, declare herewith:

In October 1933 I was transferred as administration official into the Bavarian political police and when the Reichsfuehrer SS took over the Prussian Secret State Police (Gestapo) in April 1934 was taken by him to Berlin. As administration official in Berlin I had during the following years the following heads of departments as my superiors:

Dr. Bode
Dr. Best
Streckenbach
Schulz
Ehrlinger

On the basis of experiences I gained and the general orders and decrees respectively, I declare herewith:

1. All decisions of a principle character are signed by the Chief of the Security Police personally. An head of department has only the authority to sign for him and a member of department by order of him, if the subjects treated in the corresponding decrees fit into the general principles laid down in the organisation plan. In case of doubt it was necessary to get the question cleared up by reporting it to the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service (S.D.).

2. All general and collective decrees which were issued by the RSHA were collected by specially designated offices. The office of the personal adjutant of the Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service (S.D.) received copies for information of the Chief. An order of this kind was laid down explicitly by the Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service (S.D.). This order, as far as I can remember, has not been revoked during my presence in the RSHA. If therefore a circular decree of the RSHA was issued by departments of the office, signed "for" or "by order of", it was done in accordance with the general, decreed or laid down regulations. SS Obergruppenfuehrer Kaltenbrunner had to be informed about it through the office of his adjutant.

3. If any decree of a head of department contained information of important or principle nature, it was his duty to inform the Chief of the Security Police beforehand or to let him know in due time. It is understood that the heads of departments had to inform the Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service(SD) about all the facts they learnt through liaison officers with other chief offices or of important facts otherwise heard. If the head of Department IV had had information about the state of affairs in the concentration camps, it was his duty as official to report this matter to the Chief of the Security Police and the Security Service (S.D.) and, if necessary, to submit a report for the Reichsfuehrer.

Signed: Edmund Trinkl

H1222 - 0028

This declaration has been written down by my own hand on two pages at Freising, Germany, on the 2nd August 1945 at 11.30 hours. This has been done of my own free will.

I swear to God the Almighty that I will say nothing but the truth, that I will withhold nothing nor add anything.

Signed: Edmund Trinkl.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Freising, Germany, this 2nd day of August 1945.

Signed: Lloyd M. Rausch
Capt. F.A.
Investigating Officer

H1222 - 0029

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-34
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Freising, August 2, 1945

I, Edmund Trinkl, was born May 15, 1891, at Offendorf, district of Riedenburg as son of the teacher Edmund and his wife Centa. Father is dead, mother about 76 years old. Married -- no children -- to Wanda Trinkl, nee von Brause, born 21.7.1882 at Raechen Castle, parish of Rausse.

For 6 years I went to the elementary school in Offendorf, then for 4 weeks to the Humanistische Gymnasium (corresponding roughly to High School, Latin and Greek are obligatory RW) and three years gardener's apprentice in Regensburg, one year (two terms) technical school for gardening at Koestritz Spa 1910/11, 1911/1912 landscape gardener in Breslau, entered military service 22.10.1912, went into field August 2, 1914. Admitted on 1.12.1915, belatedly due to the war, to the career of a higher military administration official, later on my position and pay suffered by this. In the years after the war I studied 5 terms at the administration college. November 1918 at the time of the collapse and revolution in hospital Brussels, retreat to Germany. About 1.10.1913 Unteroffizier (corresponds roughly to rank of sergeant in American army), about 3.2.1917 deputy assistant official in supply services in the 5th Bavarian Inf. Div.; these were wound up at Nurnberg. Constant unrest, mob-gatherings and shootings here, therefore joined Freikorps Epp (Free Corps Epp), in Ohrdruf on the strength of a proclamation published in the newspaper by my former Battalion adjutant in the field, Captain Roehm. Arrived at Ohrdruf about the middle of April. The Free corps was about to march off to Ulm, respectively Munich. At first employed as supply officer in Ulm I was later sent on to Munich. Received a citation for this, wherein the recognition and thanks of the city of Munich was expressed for its liberation. Furthermore later on a document from the Legion (Reichskriegerbund), wherein thanks and appreciation of the Reich for my efforts were expressed. Served for some time in the supply service of the Free Corps, the later Schuetzenbrigade 21 (Schuetze means soldier) and the Wehrkreis (army area) Epp. Asked repeatedly for discharge from army as I was worried about my future career. This was refused as I was supposed to be part of the 100,000 men army, which however was not the case. When I learnt of this, the deputy of the absent staff officer I/C supplies finally granted me the discharge. On 16.9.1920 I was taken over by the Bavarian State police Munich as Wachtmeister (about Police Sgt. into the administrative service, on 1.10. or 1.11 I became Hauptwachtmeister (M/Sgt), on 1.12.1920 secretary. Day of discharge from the army 30.11.20, later on it was extended to 31.3.34 - day of discharge from the Bavarian State police. In the old army as well as in the Bavarian State police I was official with officer's rank (first lieutenant). Have authorization to wear uniform of a field inspector of the old army. My last appointment in the Bavarian State police was paymaster (Oberzahlmstr). In the fall of 1923 I heard of a club, named Reichsflagge (Reich flag) under the leadership of Roehm. Accepting an invitation I was heartily welcomed by Roehm, and became a member. I did not receive a membership card since the Club changed its name and was disbanded. At a gathering in the Loewenbraeukeller (saloon) in Munich on 8 November 23 we were notified that a new government under

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Hitler had been proclaimed; Kahr, Lossow and Leiser inter-alia were members of the government. The meeting was broken up, and the Reichskriegsflagge (Reich war flag) as the new name was, marched under Roehm to the former Bavarian war ministry. At first I was standing there in the hallway, then left the building during the night, went home and went to work the next morning at the Bavarian State police. For this I later on received the decoration of the 8 and 9 November 1923, since members of the Wehrmacht and police need not have been old party members, need not even be members of the party at all. The Reichskriegsflagge was not an affiliation of the party, its participation in the putsch was a complete surprise to me. Since state commissary Kahr and the chief of the Bavarian State police were on the list of ministers I had no hesitation in participating in the march to the war ministry. I had joined the Kriegsflagge from a feeling of comradeship and sympathy to Roehm and also because they carried the black white red flag which I wanted to maintain in memory of my comrades who died in the field. I didn't understand either why at that time the Reich changed its flag. Due to a housing shortage I built a house in Waldtrudering in 1924 when I got married. There began for me an intensive activity - outside my official work - in the interest of the community and the improvement of the settlement. Since most of the settlers did not have any means to pay for the expenses of road building, a public cooperative society was founded, of which I was honorary president. In the following years hundreds of unemployed found work and pay in the construction of about 23 km of roads and drainage installations. Unemployment was thereby helped. I became a member of the Bavarian Heimatschutz and various other associations. During these years I made the acquaintance of Himmler. I was elected a member of the community council of Trudering for the election period of 1930 and the following years. I was on the election list "Heimat" (home) which was neutral from the point of view of party politics. An opposition list was put up inter alia by the NSDAP under Himmler, however no candidate was elected: There were not enough votes. A plebiscite for the incorporation of Trudering into Munich and meetings of unemployed forced me, in my capacity of councillor, to speak in meetings of all tendencies including the Communist party and the NSDAP. Some months after the majority had decided on incorporation with Munich I resigned from the community council and moved to Munich. An anonymous letter, addressed to my office at Munich contributed to this decision. In this letter it was said that the people of Trudering were annoyed that I as official had cooperated with leftist parties, particularly the communist party. I continued to be member of the Bavarian Heimatschutz till it was dissolved by the NSDAP in April 1933. As of 1.5.1933 I became a member of the NSDAP, a few days later of the SA. Since I did not want to be tied to any party and intended to remain aloft of party politics, I applied for membership only in the neginning of May, at a time when no new members were accepted. I was accepted just the same, the application having been antedated. As administration expert I was detailed to the Bavarian political police from the 1.10.1933. When reporting to Heydrich in green police uniform my salute was criticised and it was intimated that I should in the future use the party salute. On 18.4.1934 I was detailed by Himmler to the Prussian Gestapo office in Berlin. Some weeks later I was compulsorily transferred into the SD (Security Service) with the antedated rank of an Untersturmfuehrer (SS second Lt.); I did not apply for it. At the Gestapo I was at first head of a subdivision in

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charge of 4 branches: Budget - economics - payment and finance. Among others a councillor (Amtsrat) and a police councillor (Polizei Rat) were my subordinates. About April 1935 I was taken over as police inspector (Polizei Insp.) retrospectively as of 1.4.34 and as police councillor (Polizei Rat) as of 1.7.34. During the reorganization in 1935 I was classified as administration manager (Verwaltungs Direktor). Besides budget, economic and finance question I had to work on the personnel files of the members of the office, with exception of the senior officials and the higher officials of the executive, also on the plan of coordination. When the main office of the Security police and the RSHA was established I thought to have the same duties there, however this was not the case. Finally the post of the administration manager became unnecessary as the greatest part of his tasks devolved on other departments. I became representative for dept. I A 6 "Welfare" in the RSHA about April 1940. I was ill from end of March to July 1944. At that time this branch was dissolved too, welfare questions, including police welfare, were taken over by the welfare dept. of the race and settlement office (Rasse and Siedlungs - hauptamt, Amt Fuersorge). The personnel files were turned over to dept. II and branch I A 1 in the RSHA. On 15.8.44 I was detailed to the race and settlement main office in Berlin, and there assigned to the evacuation welfare office Prague, where I was put in charge of the record office for war casualties. All losses of SS and police (dead etc.) were registered there. The welfare offices of the senior SS and police officers, as well as the main offices provided us with information which had to show personal data of the dead etc and their service records. Furthermore indications about the economic situation of the dependents, wives, children and parents, were required. It had to be checked accordingly, whether the amounts provided for their care were figured out correctly and all possibilities of welfare were exhausted. Death payments and payments of social security, as well as invalid and employee insurance, trade insurance, death, life and other private insurances etc. had to be considered. If the payments were not sufficient or special debts or expenses were incurred, special grants in aid were made. If a war injury claim was turned down, it was closely checked if the decision could be contested and finally the case was submitted for decision to the Ministry of Labor in cases where the welfare dept. of the office was not competent. Dependents in need of rest and recreation were sent for a cure to health resorts or Spas. Guardians of war orphans were supported by money and advice if so desired. By order of the chief of the race and settlement main office I left Prague on the 20.4.45., accompanied by SS members of various ranks, almost exclusively serious war casualties, women and children - the above mentioned casualty records and other material were taken along - in order to go to the fortress Koenigstein by boat. Duplicates of the party files of the welfare dept., which were kept according to the casualty records, and probably also files of the other depts. of the race and settlement main office which were located in Prague, were being kept there. Since the bridge at Aussig was damaged by airplane attacks we could only get to Bad Schreckenstein. After staying there a few days, the material was brought on land in bath cabins and finally destroyed on instruction of the convoy leader, in as much as it was of no use to the NSV, more precisely an engineer company was asked to

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attend to the destruction, since the Russians were expected to march in and we tried to flee to Germany, i.e. to American occupied territory; we reached it during the capitulation. Everybody now went his own way. I succeeded in reaching my mother in Germany; then I reported to the military government in Riedenburg.

I have to add the following concerning clubs, trade unions, economic societies which I have already mentioned:

By order of the Chief of the German Police, signed by General Daluego, I joined, about 1943, the Kameradschaftsbund (club of comrades) of police officials. I was member of the NSV from 1941 till about 1942; after the destruction of membership lists by air attacks, I did not pay any more dues.

From about 1908 to 1912 I was member of the Catholic apprentice society (Katholischer Gesellenvrein) and the German national gardeners club. From 1919 member of the Bavarian state officials club (Bayrischer Beamtenbund), later the society of administration officials of the Bavarian State police (Verein der Verwaltungsbeamten der bayr. Landespolizei) till its dissolution about June 43. Furthermore I was member of the German officers club (Deutscher Offiziers Bund) resp. the club for military officials (Militaer and Feldbeamtenbund) and I was their representative at the Military Clubs Association (Bund der Waffenringe) till its dissolution which - as much as I remember - took place in 1926.

I also met in Berlin members of the Free Corps Epp, till this also was prohibited.

On the basis of the decree concerning comparative ranks, my last rank in Berlin was that of an SS Obersturmbannfuehrer. I was not paid by the SD office, however, I was on the SD roster. (Initialled E.T). My transfer to the RSHA came from the SS personnel office, although I was a Reich Civil Servant and wore the uniform of the Safety Police, which is similar to the SD uniform and although my pay and clothing allow ances continued to be paid by the Reich. Although I was entitled to special treatment as a holder of decorations, in accordance with the orders of the Reichsfuehrer of the SS and Chief of the German police, I was not promoted in my office. As a director of administration I occupied a position in which civil servants of the Prussian Ministries as well as of the Central Reich Offices were automatically appointed Superior Government Counsellors (Oberregierungsrate). In May 1927, retroactive to January 4 1927, I was appointed a Government Counsellor (Regierungsrat) and in June 1940, retroactive to January 4, 1940 I was appointed Superior Government Counsellor (Oberregierungsrat). Specialists in the Reich Ministries were Oberregierungsrate and Ministerialrate.

Signed: Edmund Trinkl

This declaration has been written down by my own hand on six pages at Freising, Germany, on the 2nd August 1945 at 1600 hours. This has been done of my own free will.

Signed: Edmund Trinkl.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me at Freising, Germany, this 4 day of August 1945.

Signed: Lloyd M. Rausch
Capt. FA
Investigating Officer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-34

I, W. Deeds, C.S.M., Intelligence Corps, 13116106, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-34.

W. Deeds, C.S.M.
Intelligence Corps,
13116106,
British Army.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 35
OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

August 1. 1945

I. Oberst der Polizei (Col. of police). Dr.jur. Rudolf Mildner state as follows:

The people, arrested for punishable actions by the Gestapo and Criminal police in Germany as well as in the European countries occupied by German troops, were sent to concentration camps, in cases where they were not sent there by Reichsführer SS Himmler, by the executive chief of office IV of the RSHA, SS Gruppenführer Mueller (Lt.Gen.), acting as deputy for the Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei (Security police) and S.D. (Sicherheitsdienst - Security Service) SS Obergruppenfuehrer (SS Lt. Gen.) Dr. Kaltenbrunner. These orders were signed by the Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and Sicherheitsdienst. Dr. Kaltenbrunner or his deputy, the exutive chief of office IV, SS Gruppenfuehrer Mueller.

Disenssions took place in certain cases or for certain reasons the RSHA and the Chief of the concentration camps, SS Obergruppenfuehrer Pohl, the inspector of the concentration camps SS Gruppenfuehrer Gluecks, the executive chief of office D of the SS Wirtschaft und Verwaltungshauptamt (Head Office for Economy and Administration).

From the RSHA, the executive chief of office V SS Gruppenfuehrer departmental Nooba, the departmental chief of IV A 5 SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. Borndorff and often SS Oberfuehrer Panzinger, deputy of the chief of office IV, took part in the disenssions which were presided over by the chief of office IV, SS Gruppenfuehrer Mueller, acting as deputy for the Chief of the Sipo, Security Police and S.D., Dr. Kaltenbrunner.

SS Obergruppenfuehrer Dr. Kaltenbrunner personally attended the discussions with SS Obergruppenfuehrer Pohl, chief of the SS Wirtschafts und Verwaltungshauptamtes, Chief of concentrations camps.

Due to these disenssions and through talks with the two chiefs of office, Gruppenfuehrer Mueller IV and Gruppenfuehrer Nooba RSHA V. the Chief of the Sipo and S.D., SS Obergruppenfuehrer Dr. Kaltenbrunner must have known the state of affairs in the contration camps.

I learnt from SS Gruppenfuehrer Mueller, chief of office IV, that regular disenssions between the RSHA and the SS Wirtschafts-Verwaltungshauptamt, office D, took place.

Signed Mildner.

P.S. I also state the following: Gruppenfuehrer Müller, chief of office IV, told me the above mentioned facts because in my capacity of Head of the State Police in Chemnitz and Katowice, Commander of the Sipo and S.D. in Denmark, inspector of the Sipo and S.D. in Kassel, departmental chief IV A 5 RSHA and commander of the Sipo in Vienna, positions which I hold for a certain length of time, I had to have frequent talks with Gruppenfuehrer Mueller.

Signed: Mildner.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 35

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L 35

I, P.O. E.M. STANDRING, 52012, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German Languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L 35.

P.O. E.M. STANDRING
52012

H1222 - 0037

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-37
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Commander of the Security Police
and of the Security Service (S.D.)
for the district of Radom

Radom July 19, 1944

SECRET STATES MATTER

The commander of the Security Police
and of the Security Service for the
District of Radom
Foreign Service Office Tomaschow
Entry on .. May 22, 1944
IV Bc -5/44 gRs Section IV Log.No. 21/44

To the Foreign Service Office
in the hands of SS-Captain THIEL - o.V.i.A.-
in TOMASCHOW

Subject: Collective responsibility of members of families of assassins and saboteurs

Previous correspondence: None

The higher SS- and police Fuehrer Ost has issued on 28 June 1944 the following order:

"The security situation in the General Government has in the last months grown worse to such an extent, that from now on the most radical means and the harshest measures must prevail against the alien assassins and saboteurs. The Reichsfuehrer SS in agreement with the general government has ordered, that, in all cases, in which attacks and attempts of assassinations against Germans have resulted, or saboteurs destroyed installations essential to life, not only the seized perpetrators be shot but that because of it, all the men of the kin also be executed and their female relatives who are over 16 years be put into Concentration camps.Strict presumption is hereby taken for granted, that if the perpetrator or the perpetrators are not seized, their names and addresses be readily ascertained. As male members of the kin can be considered for example: the father, sons, (insofar as they are over 16 years of age), brothers, brothers-in-law, cousins and uncles of the perpetrator. Against the women, proceedings must take place in the same manner. With this procedure it is intended, to insure a total liability of all men and women of the kin if the perpetrator. It furthermore affects to the utmost the family circle of the political criminal. This practice has shown for example already at the end of 1939 the best results in the new eastern territories especially in the Warthe district. As soon as this new method for combating assassins and saboteurs becomes known to these foreign people, - this may be achieved by oral propaganda (Mund-propaganda) - the female members of a kin, in which members of the resistance movement or bands are present, as shown by experience will exert a curbing influence."

I hereby give notice of this and request in the pertinent cases (not previous ones) to locate and to arrest immediately, with the greatest possible speed the corresponding family members. Then I am to be notified of the results and further instructions are to be awaited.

Signed ILLMER
Tomaschero, July 29, 1944

The commander of the
Security Police and
the Security Service
of the Radom District
IV L 21/44 gRs

1) Confer in details with the section chiefs (SACHGEBIETSLEITERN)
2) Z.d.A. IV L F.K.
R

H1222 - 0038

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L-37

6 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-37.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

Exhibit USA 517
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 38
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

T R A N S L A T I O N

Freising, August 1, 1945

I, P i s t e r Hermann, SS Oberfuehrer (SS brigadier general), born February 21, 1885, Commanding Officer of the Concentration Camp B u c h e n w a l d, from January 1942 to April 1945, testify as follows:

With exception of the mass delivery of prisoners from the concentration camps of the occupied territory all prisoners were sent to the concentration camp Buchenwald by order of the Reichssicherheitshaupamt (Main Security Office of the Reich) B e r l i n.

These orders for protective custody (red forms) were in most cases signed with the name "K a l t e n b r u n n e r". The few remaining protective custody orders were signed by "F o e r s t e r".

When the war conditions destroyed the contact between the Gestapo offices and the Main Security Office the individual Gestapo Offices were authorized by the Main Security Office to send in prisoners independently and to have the protective custody orders signed by the executive officer of the command headquarters.

Signed
Hermann Pister.

This statement has been written by me on 1 page in Freising, Germany, on the 1st of August at 10 am. voluntarily and without compulsion. I swear to God the Almighty, to say nothing but the truth, that I shall suppres nothing, and shall add nothing.

Signed
Hermann Pister

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L 38

10 November 1945

I, E. GLAZIER, P/O W.R.N.S. 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughlly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L 38.

E. Glazier,
P/O W.R.N.S.
37371

H1222 – 0039

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-41
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy of copy

Chief of Security Police and SD
No. IV - 656/42 Secret

Berlin, 17 December 1942.

SECRET
(Stamp)
(pencil note) Increased recruitment for concentration camps

To be sent "Secret"

To all commanders of the Security Police and SD
To all Inspectors of the Security Police and SD
To all unit commanders of the Security Police and SD
To all directors of State Police Headquarters

For the information of:
SS Lieutenant General Pohl Chief of the Main Office for Economics and Administration

To all higher SS & Police Officials
To all Inspectors of Concentration Camps.

For reasons essential to the war effort but which cannot be discussed here Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police has ordered as of the 14 December 1942 that until the end of Jan 1943 at least 35,000 inmates who are able to work are to be inducted into concentration camps.

In order to reach this quota the following is necessary:

1. Effective immediately (Provisionally until 1st of November 1943) workers from the East and other foreign labor who are runaways or have broken their contract and are not members of Allied, friendly or neutral countries are to be sent as quickly as possible to the nearest concentration camp whereby the necessary formalities as described in No. 3 are to be observed. In order to avoid and in any case adjust complaints it is essential in dealing with other agencies that in every case each one of the above directives is explained as an essential security measure of the police, whereby a reasonable explanation based upon the case at hand should be given.

2. The commanders and unit commanders of the security police and SD and the directors of the State Police Headquarters are to inspect immediately:
   a) all areas of detention.
   b) all workers' correction camps whereby especially strict and high standards should be set.

All inmates able to work are to be sent if its physically and humanly at all possible according to directives cited below to the nearest concentration camps even where a ban suit has been or is to be brought against the individual. Only such inmates who in the interest of further investigation, are to remain without fail in solitary confinement, may remain.

Every Individual Laborer is Essential

This inspection is to be started immediately. To withhold any inmates capable of work is forbidden. Exceptions need my approval.

3. Inmates who are delivered to a concentration camp up to the 1st November 1943 are to be listed solely in rosters, reference to be made to this decree (serial number, first and family name, date and place of birth, domicile, reason for apprehension in catch words). One copy of this roster is to be sent to the Chief Office of Reich Security, and counts

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as a collection requisition for protective custody as well as for the transfer into a concentration camp; it can be assumed in advance that these requisition will be granted.

For workers from the East i.e. those who carry the emblem "Ost" the indication of the number of arrestees is sufficient. One copy is to be sent with the shipment to the commanding officer of the concentration camp. A further copy is to remain with the agency from which the shipment originated.

In order to simplify procedure all rosters should only be written on one side and there should be sufficient space between each individual record of the inmate that names can be cut out.

The rosters are to be sent to the Chief Office of Reich Security Sect. IV C-2

By order
signed Mueller
(L.S.)
Vertify
signed: Helmuth
Chief Police Secretary

Certified copy
signed Kolberg
Chancellery employee

Certified copy
signed: Jahr
Chancellery employee

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-41
Continued

Copy

Berlin, 13 March 43

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD
IV C 2 General No. 656/42 Secret

Secret

Secret
(stamp)

To

a) All Commanders of the Security Police and the SD
b) All Inspectors of the Security Police and the SD
c) Unit Commanders of the Security Police and the SD
d) All Directors of State Police (district) offices

For information: to:

e) Chief of SS Economics and Administration Main Office,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer Pohl,
f) All higher ranking SS and Police officers
g) SS Economcis and Administration Main Office Section D, -
Concentration Camps - at Oranienburg
(with 30 copies for the Camps)

Subject: Increased transfer into the Concentration Camps

Reference: My decree dated 17th Dec. 1942 IV 656/42 Secret

The measures ordered in the above-mentioned decree which were originally limited to a period ending 1st February, can be carried out until further notice - for the moment, however only until 30th April 1943.

Care must, however, be taken, that only prisoners who are fit for work are transferred to concentration camps and adolescents only in accordance with the given directions: otherwise, the concentration camps would become overcrowded and this would impair the intended aim. Any adolescents who have already been transferred who are not covered by the directions for the transfer into camps, (Reich Germans of over 18 years of age, Poles and workers from the East of 16 years of age) application for removal must be made without delay. These prisoners are to be restored to their former place of employment in cooperation with the employment office concerned, unless a request for institutionalization in a camp for juvenile delinquents seems necessary. In each case an action report is to be given.

Shipments of prisoners eligible for concentration camps are not necessary if the prisoners are already engaged in armament industry, or actually with war essential work or are occupiedin the occupied territories of the East with urgent tasks, for the supply system of the eastern front. In case the removal of such labor forces would endanger the productivity of any plants or would even cause work stoppages or would hamper transport facilities of supplies for the Eastern front, as individuals are to be put into concentration camps in order to safe guard the interests of the Wehrmacht.

Transfer is always to be made into the nearest concentration camp which is also a reception camp. The Herzogenbosch concentration camp for prisoners from the Dutch area but it is only suitable to receive prisoners from that area, while the Sachsenhausen concentration camp which is quite full at the moment, is barred to all longer transports for the time being.

No prisoners can be transferred to the Niederhagen Concentration Camp (not a reception camp), while transfer to the Gross-Rosen concentration camp (also not a reception camp) can be undertaken only after direct inquiries have been made.

Female prisoners are to be sent either to the Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp for women, or to the sections for women in the Lublin or Auschwitz Concentration Camps. Members of the Eastern countries are to be sent preferably to the two least-named camps.

If these directives concern prisoners on whom special orders have been issued or which represent special problems, the sections concerned are to be informed with reference to this and the previous decree and if necessary they are to be asked for a decision, in advance or afterwards which ever the case may be.

Poles capable of Germanization and prisoners for whom special petious have been made are not to be sent into concentration camps, but are to be disposed with according to the individual decision made or pending.

In order to avoid overcrowding of concentration camps short reports are to be submitted on the fifth of April and the fifth of May indicating:

1. The number of prisoners sent in February 1943 and during the past month due to the above order. The number of East workers contained in the above number who are still not ---- (Parts evidently missing). Further facts are not necessary.

For workers from the East who according to the decree of 17 December 1942 are only to be reported by numbers: in no case has partly happened - are lists or forms to be submitted for them. Neither should protective custody file cards be sent.

This answers numerous individual questions, whichever asked on this subject.

This decree is not for district or local police authority.

For and on behalf of

signed: Mueller

Certified copy
sgd. Kolberg
Chancellery employee

witnessed
sgd. Bleeck
Chancellery employee

(Rubber stamp: Security Police
Special Purpose Unit 1/II Chancellery 4)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-41

5 December 1945

I, FRED NIELSBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-41.

FRED NIELSBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567

H1222 – 0043

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-49
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Otto Hofmann -- SS Obergruppenfuehrer und General der Waffen SS und Polizei (Lt. Gen. of SS and police), up to now hoeherer SS and Polizeifuehrer (higher SS and police leader) in Wehrkreis 5 (Wehrkreis is military area, corresponds roughly to corps area, about 20 in Germany, my comment RW.) declare herewith:

1. From 1941 to April 1943 I was chief of the main office for Race and Settlement questions. As such it was my duty to provide for the instruction (with respect to agriculture) of crippled members of the SS, so that these could be settled on farms in the occupied territories, including in Poland. I was, therefore, as a rule, kept informed about all orders concerning re-settlement in Poland.

2. The executive power, in other words the carrying out of all so called resettlement actions, that is to say, sending away of Polish and Jewish settlers and those of non-German blood from a territory in Poland destined for Germanization, was in the hands of the Chief of the RSHA (Heydrich and later Kaltenbrunner, since the end of 1942). The Chief of the RSHA also supervised and issued orders to the so-called immigration center (EWZ) which classified the Germans, living abroad who returned to Germany and directed them to the individual farms, already freed. The latter was done in agreement with the chief office of the Reichsfuehrer SS.

3. I know these facts mentioned in paragraph 2 through the orders concerned as well as owing to the continuous contact between the two chief offices and various cases of friction. Questions of conflicts as to competence were mostly decided in favor of the chief of the RSHA (Heydrich later Kaltenbrunner). Reichsfuehrer Himmler had a decisive influence in all these questions.

Signed: Otto Hofmann.

This declaration has been written down by my own hand on two pages at Freising, Germany, on the 4 August 1945 at 1400 hours. This has been done of my own free will.

I swear to God the Almighty that I will say nothing but the truth, that I will withhold nothing nor add anything.

Signed: Otto Hofmann.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Freising, Germany, this 4th day of August 1945.

Signed: Ernest H. Bloch
1st Lt. MI AUS
Investigating Officer

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-50
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

2 August 1945

I, Kurt Lindow, born February 16, 1903 in Berlin, director of the Office for criminal affairs in the RSHA, declare herewith:

1. I worked since 1938 in the office of the Secret State Police (Gestapo), respectively in office IV of the RSHA and then in the years 1938, 1939 and beginning of 1940 in the department of preventive arrests in which the political prisoners who were in the concentration camps were registered; furthermore, I worked in 1940 and 1941 in group IV E (counter-espionage), department IV E1 and 1942 and 1943 in department IV/A 1 (combatting of communism) and finally in 1944 in the department for education of office I (1 B).

2. On the basis of general experience as well as of individual cases I can confirm that the Gestapo (office IV) wrote reports about practices of the administrative authorities in the concentration camps and that these were given by the chief of office IV to the Chief of the Security Police for signature and were submitted to the Reichsfuehrer Himmler.

3. The office chief IV has repeatedly attempted to get the attitude of the Gestapo in the judgment of individual cases to bear more weight, so much the more as the administrations of the concentration camps, respectively the chief office for economy and administration, office D is reported to have hardly considered the attitude or wishes of office IV. in the last years. According to information received by me such a report which also referred to the general undignified conditions in the camps was prepared by the chief of office IV for the Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler and was submitted a short time ago to the Chief of the Security Police Kaltenbrunner for signature. Kaltenbrunner is said to have repudiated this report, to have sent it on, however, signed with a marginal note to the Reichsfuehrer Himmler. In this note of the Chief of the Security Police - so I was told - he brought out that now even Mueller got apprehensions or became soft or something similar and that he, at any rate, did not share Mueller's opinions. The Reichsfuehrer Himmler returned then the report concerned to the chief of office IV with corresponding notation. As I was further told by criminal commissary Duchstein who worked in the ante chamber of the chief of Office IV and who was arrested with me, the position of chief of office IV was weakened hereby for a certain time, so that even a contemplated promotion of Mueller to the rank of Obergruppenfuehrer was cancelled.

4. To my knowledge no chief of office or any of the officials of the RSHA, authorized to sign, had the right to sign in any fundamental affairs of particular political significance without consent of the Chief of the Security Police - not even during his temporary absence. From own experience I can furthermore declare that particularly the chief of office IV, Mueller, was very cautious in signing documents, concerning questions of general nature and in some cases of greater importance, and that he put aside events of such nature in most cases for the return of the Chief of the Security Police, whereby alas often much time was lost.

Signed: Kurt Lindow.

H1222 - 0045

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-50
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

This declaration has been written down by my own hand on three pages at Freising, Germany, on the 3rd August 1945 at 15 - 16.30 hours. This has been done of my own free will.

I swear to God the Almighty that I will say nothing but the truth, that I will withhold nothing nor add anything.

Signed: Kurt Lindow

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Freising, Germany, this 3rd day of August 1945.

Signed: Lloyd M. Rausch
Capt., FA
Investigating Officer

I, H. Trombala, Capt. British Army, 204771, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-50.

H. Trombala,
Capt.
British Army,
204771

H1222 - 0046

Exhibit U.S.A. 521 Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-51-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Before me, Capt. A.J. HACKL being authorized to administer ouths, personally appeared ADOLF Z UTTER, former adjutant of Mauthausen, who, being by me first duly sworn in German, made and subcribed the following statement in his own handwritting:

My name is Adolf ZUTTER, born 10 February 1889, I was the adjutant at Mauthausen since June 1942 and I give the following statement:

Standartenfuehrer Z IEREIS, the commander of Camp Mauthausen, gave me a large number of execution, after opening the secret mail, because I was the adjutant and I had to deliver these to 1st Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer) SCHULZ. These orders of execution were written approximately in the following form:

Agency (Reich Security Main Office (RSHA)
Reich criminal Police Office) Berlin, ... (date)

T:
Commander of the Concentration
Camp Mauthausen

Subject: Executions

Reference: Your letter from (date) of ....., File No.....

The prisoners, mentioned above

name: ..... born..... at.....

are to be executed according to the sentence of the special court of justice (Sondergericht) - or tribunal of the people - Volksgericht) (followed by locality)

A report that the order has been executed must be sent.

Signature

Orders for execution also come without the name of the court of justice. Until the assassination of Heydrich, these orders were signed by him or by his competent deputy, later on, the orders were signed by KALTENBRUNNER, but mostly they were signed by his deputy Maj.Gen. (Gruppenfuehrer) MULLER.

Dr. KALTENBRUNNER ERNST who signed the above mentioned orders, had the rank of SS-General (SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and was the chief of Reich Security Main office (RSHA)

Dr. KALTENBRUNNER is about 40 years old, height about 1,76 to 1,80 m, and has deep fencing scars in his face.

When Dr. KALTENBRUNNER was only a higher SS and police officer he visited the camp several times, later on as the chief of Reich Security Main office (RSHA) he visited the camp too, though this occurred much more infrequently. During these visits the commander usually received him outside the building of the camp headquarters and reported. Concerning the American military mission, which landed behind the German front in the Slovakian or Hungarian area in January, 1945, I remember, when these officers were brought to Camp Mauthausen; I suppose the number of the arrivals were about 12 to 15 men. They wore a uniform which was American or Canadian: brown-green color, shirt and clothcap. Eight or ten days after their arrival the execution order come in by telegraph or teletype. Standartenfuehrer

H1222 - 0047

Z IEREIS came to me into my office and told me: Now KALTENBRUNNER has given the permission for the execution. This letter was secret and had the signature: signed KALTENBRUNNER. Then, these people were shot according to martial law and their belongings were given to me by 1st Sgt. (Oberscharfuehrer) MEDERMEYER. Spring 1945, the written order - based on an Army Manual - to destroy all files was received by the security officer in Mauthausen, SS first Lt. (Obersturmfuehrer) Reimer. This order was sent by SS 2nd Lt. (Untersturmfuehrer) Meinhardt, security officer of office D in Oranienburg. Reimer himself gave this order in written form to the various officers and supervised execution. Among the files were also all the execution papers.

/s/ Adolf Zutter

with declaration has been written down by me with my own handwriting on 3 pages, at LINZ, AUSTRIA, Germany on 2 August 1945 at 1045 hours voluntarily and without duress.

I swear by God, the Almighty, that I will say nothing but the full truth, that I will not keep anything silent, and will not add anything

Adolf Zutter
Police Prison, LINZ

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Linz, Austria this second day of August 1945. I have a comprehensive knowledge of the German language

A.J. HACKL, Capt. OD

Investigating Officer.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-51-PS

November 23, 1945

I, MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL, T/5, 33578374, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-51-PS.

MARTIN L. LOWENTHAL
T/5 33578374

H1222-0048

TRANSLATION OF DCOUMENT L 53
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Translation

Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
4143 Top Secret

Extra
Stamp: Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
Branch Office Tomaschow
Received 24.7.1944 1225
Dept. IVL Diary No 22/44
Radom 21.7.44

TO: the Branch Office
for the attention of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer THIEL - or acting deputy - in
TOMASCHOW

SUBJECT: Clearance of Prisons

REFERENCE: None

The Commander of the Sipo and SD in the General Government issued the following order in his teletype message No. 14002 dated 20.7.44, IV 6 No. 82/44 Top Secret

"I again stress the fact that the number of inmates of the Sipo and SD prisons must be kept as low as possible. In the present situation, particularly those suspects, handed over by the Civil Police (Ordnungspolizei) need only be subjected to a short, formal interrogation, provided there are no serious grounds for suspicion. They are then to be sent by the quickest route to a concentration camp, should no court-martial proceedings be necessary or should there be no question of discharge. Please keep the number of discharges very low. Should the situation at the front necessitate it, early preparations are to be made for the total clearance of prisons. Should the situation develop suddenly in such a way that it is impossible to evacuate the prisoners, the prison inmates are to be liquidated and their bodies disposed of as far as possible (burning, blowing up the building, etc.). If necessary, Jews still employed in the armament industry or on other work are to be dealt with in the same way.

The liberation of prisoners or Jews by the enemy, be it the NB or the Red Army, must be avoided under all circumstances nor may they fall into their hands alive."

The above is to be noted and strictly complied with.

Signature unreadable

Stamp:
The Commandant of the Sipo and SD
for the Radom District
Branch Office Tomaschow
IV L 22/44 Top Secret

(in writing)
Tomaschow 25.7.44
Top Secret

SS-Obersturmfuehrer Pruess
personally
within the office
for his information

by order
(Signature illegible)

information received
25/7 Signed Preuss

H1222 -0049

H1222 - 0050

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L 53
Continued

Stamp: The Commandant
Sipo and SD in
the Radom District
IV L 22/44 Top Secret

Tomaschow 25.7.44

(in writing) the
1) Direction of depts. III, V and the technical direction of IV 1, IV 2, IV 3 and IV 6 have been informed
2) returned (?) IV L

by order
Signed R.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT L 53

10 November 1945

I, CLARE BOULTER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 59549, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L 53

CLARE BOULTER
P/O W.R.N.S.
59549

H1222-0051

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 745-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Security Service
of the
Reich Fuehrer of SS,

(SS) Security Service, Section Koblenz

111 .4 B No. 11/44 gKs-S/fd

Koblenz, June 12,1944

3 copies
3rd copy Top Secret

To the
Inspector of Security Police and of SD
SS-Colonel Bomann
Wiesbaden.
For information:
To the Director of the State Police Office Koblenz
SS Major Dr. C h r i s t i a n n
Koblenz.
Concerns: Enemy aviators who have been shot down
Reference: Your letter - IV 2a(new)43/44 gKs-
of 21.4.1944

With reference to your letter and to the preceding oral consultations, it is announced that the OKW and a similarly worded decree read to the Company leaders by the appropriate wording of the decree was that German soldiers cannot be expected to give their protection to murderers of German people. Further confidential information was that the Company Commanders informed their Companies accordingly and gave them to understand that value is no longer placed on imprisoned enemy aviators.

The decree of the OKW which was read as a top secret military document, was presented on 3.6.1944.
Acknowledgement is requested.

The fuehrer of the SD (Secret
Service) Section Koblenz
(SS) Lieutenant-Colonel
sig. illegible

Wiesbaden, 21 April 1944

Top Secret
9 copies
9th copy

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 745-PS

---

1 December 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, (LT jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 745-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT (jg) USNR
391590

Exhibit U.S.A. 514
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L. 158
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Commander of the
Security Police and the
SD of the Radom District

IV A1 - No. 313/44 gRs.

Radom, 28 March 1944
TOP SECRET
11 Copies from the 26th Copy
4th Copy

The Commander of the
Security Police and
the SD of the Radom
District Branch Office.
Rec. 30 March 1944
Section IV A Journal
No. 11/44

To All
Branch Offices
(except Radom)
- sealed matter address -
and Section V.

Subject: Measures to be taken against escaped officer and non-commissioned officer P. O. Ws. who are exempt from work, with the exception of British and American P.O.Ws. on recapture.

On the 2.3.44. the Chief of the Sipo and SD, Berlin, forwarded the following O.K.W. order:

1. On recapture every escaped officer and non-working N.C.O. P.O.W., with the exception of British and American P.O.W.'s, no matter whether he escaped from a prisoners' convoy, during a mass escape or by himself, is to be handed over to the Chief of the Sipo and SD, with the key words "Grade III (Stufe III)".

2. As the fact that P.O.W.'s are being handed over to the Sipo and SD must under no circumstances become known to outsiders, other P.O.W.s must not be informed of the recapture in any case. The Wehrmacht recaptured persons have "escaped and not been recaptured". Their mail should be dealt with accordingly. The same information should be given in reply to inquiries by the protecting power, the International Red Cross and other similar institutions.

3. Should escaped British and American officers or non-working N.C.O.'s be recaptured, they are temporarily to be placed under guard in the custody of the police, outside of the P.O.W. camp and out of sight of P.O.W's.
The decision as to whether or not they should be handed over to the Chief of the Sipo and SD is to be asked for immediately in each individual case by the "W.Kdos." from the OKW/C.I.C. Prisoners-of-War (Chef Kriegsgef.)"

In this connection the Chief of the Sipo and the SD has issued the following instructions:

1. The Stapo Leitstellen will take over from the camp commandants the escaped officers who have been recaptured and take them in accordance with the procedure hitherto in force, should circumstances not necessitate special transport, to the Mauthausen concentration camp. During the transport - not on the way to the station, if this could be seen by the public - the P.O.W's are to be chained. The camp commandant of Mauthausen is to be informed that the prisoners are being handed over under the operation "Bullet" (Kugel). the Stapo Leitstellen will make half-yearly reports, giving the numbers only, of the handing over of P.O.W's. The first will be made on the 5.7.44. The reports are to be made referring to: "Treatment under the operation "Kugel" of escaped officer P.O.W's who have been recaptured.

H1222 - 0052

Any special incidents have to be reported immediately. Detailed lists are to be maintained at the Stapo Leit-Stellen.

2. In the interests of camouflage the OKW has been asked to instruct P.O.W. camps not to send recaptured P.O.W's direct to Mauthausen but to hand them over to the local Stapostelle.

3. Should suitable Wehrmacht accomodations not be available escaped British and American officers and non-working N.C.O's who are recaptured should be placed in the custody of the police at a place where there is a Stapodienststelle. In view of the already overcrowded conditions in police prisons, these recaptured prisoners can only be taken over by the Stapo only if suitable Wehrmacht accommodations are actually unavailable. On receipt of this order contact should be made immediately with the Stalag commandants regarding accommodation. In the interests of keeping this order secret there can be no question of accommodating them outside police prisons, elgl in labor training camps.

4. If escaped officer and non-working N.C.O. prisoners-of-war, with the exception of British and American P.O.W's, are recaptured by police stations and it appears inopportune, they need not be handed over to the Stalag command after the findings have been established beyond doubt (nach eindwandfreier Klaerung des Sachverhaltes) for reasons of expediency. The Stalag should be informed of the recapture and asked to hand them over with the key words "Stufe III". Escaped British and American officers and non-working N.C.O's are always to be handed over to the Wehrmacht.

5. The local (Ort) and county (Kreis) police authorities are not to be informed of this order.

The list of the recaptured officers and non-working N.C.O. prisoners -of-war will be kept here by IV A1. To enable a report to be made punctually to the Chief of the Sipo and SD, Berlin, statements of the numbers involved must reach Radom by the 20.6.44.

Signed: ILLNER (Typewritten)

Certified: MATHEI Clerk

DISTRIBUTION:

Tschenstochau	- 1	Yedrzejour	-1
Radomsko	- 1	Busko	-1
Petrikau	- 1	Starachowice	-1
Tomaschow	- 1	Ostrowiec	-1
Kielce	- 1	Abt. V	-1
Konskie	- 1		- 11

---

23 November 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L - 158

I, Williard E. Skidmore, Lt. (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L - 158.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg), USNR,
391590

H1222 - 0053

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L. 158
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Commander of the
Security Police and the
SD of the Radom District

IV A1 - No. 313/44 gRs.

Radom, 28 March 1944
TOP SECRET
11 Copies from the 26th Copy
4th Copy

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Security Police and
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District Branch Office.
Rec. 30 March 1944
Section IV A Journal
No. 11/44

To All
Branch Offices
(except Radom)
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H1222 - 0054

Any special incidents have to be reported immediately. Detailed lists are to be maintained at the Stapo Leit-Stellen.

2. In the interests of camouflage the OKW has been asked to instruct P.O.W. camps not to send recaptured P.O.W's direct to Mauthausen but to hand them over to the local Stapostelle.

3. Should suitable Wehrmacht accomodations not be available escaped British and American officers and non-working N.C.O's who are recaptured should be placed in the custody of the police at a place where there is a Stapodienststelle. In view of the already overcrowded conditions in police prisons, these recaptured prisoners can only be taken over by the Stapo only if suitable Wehrmacht accommodations are actually unavailable. On receipt of this order contact should be made immediately with the Stalag commandants regarding accommodation. In the interests of keeping this order secret there can be no question of accommodating them outside police prisons, elgl in labor training camps.

4. If escaped officer and non-working N.C.O. prisoners-of-war, with the exception of British and American P.O.W's, are recaptured by police stations and it appears inopportune, they need not be handed over to the Stalag command after the findings have been established beyond doubt (nach eindwandfreier Klaerung des Sachverhaltes) for reasons of expediency. The Stalag should be informed of the recapture and asked to hand them over with the key words "Stufe III". Escaped British and American officers and non-working N.C.O's are always to be handed over to the Wehrmacht.

5. The local (Ort) and county (Kreis) police authorities are not to be informed of this order.

The list of the recaptured officers and non-working N.C.O. prisoners -of-war will be kept here by IV A1. To enable a report to be made punctually to the Chief of the Sipo and SD, Berlin, statements of the numbers involved must reach Radom by the 20.6.44.

Signed: ILLNER (Typewritten)

Certified: MATHEI Clerk

DISTRIBUTION:

Tschenstochau	- 1	Yedrzejour	- 1
Radomsko	- 1	Busko	- 1
Petrikau	- 1	Starachowice	- 1
Tomaschow	- 1	Ostrowiec	- 1
Kielce	- 1	Abt. V	- 1
Konskie	- 1		- 11

---

23 November 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L - 158

I, Willard E. Skidmore, Lt. (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L - 158.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt. (jg), USNR,
391590

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-215
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Summary of File of Dossier of Twenty Five persons arrested by Einsatzkommando der Sicherheitspolizei und des S. D. in Luxembourg for commitment to various Concentration Camps.

NAME	CHARGE	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT
	Note: Each charge begins with the following printed words in the form: "According to the finding of the State Police he endangers by his attitude the existence and security of the Peope and the State -	
WEFFLING	By working against the greater German Reich with the illegal Resistance Movement.	Natzweiler
KONEN	In that he is strongly suspected of working to the detriment of the Reich.	Dachau
KRIER	By disturbing the political set-up in Luxembourg through his activities in the LVL.	Dachau
WRIRICH	By being suspected of having helped his brother get out of military service and thus paving the way for further activity injurious to Germany.	Dachau
ORTH	By engaging in high treason as a member of the Luxembourg Volkslegion.	Dachau
NEY	By engaging in activities harmful to the great German Reich in the LVL.	Sachsenhausen
WECKERING	By engaging in high treason in an organization directed against the stability of the Great German Reich.	Dachau
WILHEIMY	" (ditto) "	Dachau
NEIERTZ	By engaging in high treason in the Luxembourg resistance organization, "LVL".	Dachau
WAGENER	By engaging in high treason as a member of the Luxembourg Volkslegion.	Dachau
HENRICY	By associating with members of illegal resistance movements and making money for them, violating legal foreign exchange rates, by harming the interests of the Reich and being expected in the future to disobey official administrative regulations and act as an enemy of the Reich.	Natzweiler
KRIER	By being responsible for advanced sabotage of labor and causing fear because of his political and criminal past. Freedom would only further his anti-social urge.	Buchenwald

H1222 - 0056

NAME	CHARGE	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT
RECKEN	By engaging in high treason in the service of the Luxembourg resistance movement "LVL".	Buchenwald
REIMER	By sabotaging military service.	Buchenwald
SIMON	By engaging in high treason in the service of the Luxemburg resistance movement "LVL".	Buchenwald
SPRANCK	By arousing decided unrest and disturbing the set-ups in Luxemburg through advanced and spiteful assertions inimical to Germany as well as aspersions and threats against persons active in the National Socialist Movement. By also sabotaging the execution of vital economic measures through disinclination to work.	Buchenwald
ENGEL	By engaging in high treason for the "LVL".	Sachsenhausen
MONTI	By being strongly suspected of aiding desertion.	Sachsenhausen
JUNKER	Because as a relative of a deserter he is expected to endanger the interests of the German Reich if allowed to go free.	Sachsenhausen
JAEGER	Because as a relative of a deserter he is expected to take advantage of every occasion to harm the German Reich.	Sachsenhausen
GODART	For engaging in activities harmful to the great German Reich in the Luxemburg Resistance Movement "LVL".	Sachsenhausen
ERPELDING	For engaging in high treason for the "LVL".	Sachsenhausen
SCHOLER	For engaging in treason in the illegal resistance organization "LVL".	Sachsenhausen
LUDWIG	For being strongly suspected of aiding desertion.	Dachau

For each person above named is a dossier in form similar to the following on the prisoner WEFFLING.

Personal information of persons involved in political or espionage matters:

1.a) Surname.....Weffling.....

b) Christian name (underline name used)Peter Wilhelm.....

2. Address (exact).....Echtermach Vulportstr 1.....

a) Alias.....

b) Cover address.....

4. Occupation.....Post official.....

5. Year and date of birth..9/3/12.....,Place of birth.Grevenmacher.

H1222 -0057

6. Schools attended.....

7. Family Status (Single, married, widowed, divorced).....

a) Nationality and address of wife....Anna nee Brimeyer (as above).....

b) " " of father..Whilhelm Weffling, Plasterer.....

.....

c) Nationality and address of mother..Flise nee Kahn (as above).....

d) " " of other relatives..Brother Willi Weffling....

.....Carpenter.....Grovenmacher, Weberstr 1.....

8. Political views and/or functions.....

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION

9. Height: estimated or measured (without footwear).....1.76 cm.....

10. Figure (strong, thickset, slim, weak).....

11. Carriage: (bent, especially straight, leaning to right or left, head to one side).....

12. Walk: (shuffling, lively, unsteady, light, gracious, quiet, limping, large or small steps, shift-legged).....upright.....

13. Shape and colour of face (e.g. round, oval, square, health, pale.....

.....fresh complexion, lean.....

14. Hair: (light, medium, dark-blond, brown, black, red, white, grey, greying) thickness and style).....

15. (colour, shape).....

16. Eyes: (blue, grey, light, dark, black, brown).....

17. Forehead (sloping, perpendicular, sloping forward, very high, very low, very wide, very narrow.....

18. Nose: bent in, straight, turning up, bent outward, bent at an angle, wavy, large, small, broad, thick.....

19. Ears: (round, oval, three-cornered, square, large, small, protruding, flat).....

20. Mouth: (large, small, thin, thick, or very thick-lipped)..Medium.....

21. Teeth: (e.g. complete, having gaps, gold teeth).....1.....

22. Languages: e.g. dialect, foreign languages, low or high pitched voice, stutter, lisp.....German, French, Luxemburg dialect.....

23. Particular marks of indentification: (tattooing, scars, marks, bow legs, crippled, limping gait).....scar 15 cm long over navel.....

H1222 - 0058

H1222 - 0059

24. Clothing (e.g. smart, sloppy, simple).....

25. Fingerprints:- taken.....

x)underline where applicable.

(three photographs, two side-face, one full face)

Taken on: 15 2 1944

by

Name: Keszemack

Rank: Krim Sekr (Criminal Secretary)

Give Outline of Political History (next page)

Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and Security Service

in Luxemburg Luxemburg, 15.6.44

To: Office of the Commandant of the Concentration Camp at NATZWEILER.

Subject: Peter Weffling, born 9/3/12 in Grevenmacher.
Richard Henricy, born 16/5/12 in Tetingen.

Reference: None.

The (female) prisoners in protective custody in the court prison in the penal institution at Trier are to be taken to the Concentration Camp at Natzweiler. The police administration penal institution at Trier is charged with the carrying out of the transport. Please inform me when the delivery has been effected.

By Order

RUNGE

Secret State Police
Secret State Police Bureau

Berlin SW 11, 23/2/44
Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 8

IV C 2-H No. W 25970

at present: Prague

ORDER FOR PROTECTIVE ARREST

Christian Name and Surname:	Peter Weffling
Date and Place of birth:	9.3.12 in Grevenmacher.
Occupation:	Postoffice employee
Marital Status:	-
Nationality:	Luxemburg
Religion:	Catholic
Race (if non Aryan):	

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Address: Echternach, Vulport 1

Will be taken into protective custody

Reasons:

According to the finding of the State Police he endangers by his attitude the existence and security of the People and the State, in that he is treasonously active in an illegal Resistance Organization directed against the existence of the Greater German Reich.

Signed: Dr. KALTENBRUNNER

Witnessed: RUNGE
Kriminalrat.
(Criminal Councillor)

Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and the Security Service in Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, 15.6.44

3358 - IV 6 b - 832/43

To
The Concentration Camp
Natzweiler

1. Subject: Prisoner Grade II

Peter Wilhelm Weffling, in security custody
born on 9.3.12 in Grevenmacher
Living at Echternacht, Vulpertstr, 1.
Occupation: Postoffice official Married.
Nationality: Luxemburger.
Jew: No. Recipient of annuity: No.
Draft office is notified.
Recruiting district command is notified.
Concentration Camp Natzweiler,

To

Einsatzkommando of the Security Police and SD in Luxemburg.

Subject: Peter Weffling, under arrest. Born 9.3.12
Reference: Your communication dated 15.6.44 No. -

The above mentioned prisoner received here:

By order

Concentration Camp Natzweiler,

To

RSHA - Ref. IV C 2 - Berlin.

Subject: Prisoner, in protective custody, Peter Weffling Born 9.3.12
Reference: Your order dated 11.5.44 Prison No. W-
Enclosures: 1 25970

The above mentioned prisoner received here.....
Documents enclosed.

By order.....

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2. By decree of the RSHA - IVC 2 protective custody and at the same time transfer as a prisoner, grade II, to the Concentration Camp there is ordered against prisoner No. W 25970, General No._____(collective protective custody regulation) mentioned above. The prisoner is completely fit for imprisonment, camp, and labor. Gav administrative office of the National Socialist Welfare Organization, and the Gav Women's organization leader has - have been informed. Certified copy of order for protective custody and extract from the police proceedings referring to the prisoner particularly on the cause for the protective custody are enclosed.

By order,

RUNGE

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-215

25 November 1945.

I, L. DAVENPORT, 32496587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. L-215.

L. DAVENPORT
32496587.

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC L-219
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SECRET

ORGANIZATION PLAN

OF THE REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT

1 OCTOBER 1943

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Chief of the Security Police and the SD — Obergruppenfuhrer General of the Police Dr. KALTENBRUNNER

1. Adjutant: — Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. PLOETZ

Tel PA 8 Ext. 222
Post 12

2. Adjutant: — Hauptsturmfuhrer WERTH

Tel PA 8 Ext 222
Post 1

Special Adjutant: — Sturmbannfuhrer SCHREIDL

Tel: PA 8 Ext. 953
Post 617

Assigned directly under the Chief of the Security Police and S.D.

1. Head of Investigations: — SS Hauptsturmfuhrer and Judge Dr. DILLERSBERGER
Tel: WI Ext 219
Post 219

1st Assistant and Police jurisdiction — Taken care of by the Head of Investigation.

2nd Assistant - Disciplinary punishment and offenses committed while acting in official capacity — SS Sturmbannfuhrer and Legal Counsel FENTZ
Tel: W 449
Post 449

II. The Attache' Groups: — SS Sturmbannfuhrer Dr. PLOETZ
Tel: PZ 8 Ext. 222
Post

III. Office of the RSHA with the International Criminal Police Commission — SS Sturmbannfuhrer - Legal and Criminal Counsel THOMAS
Tel: Klue. Ext 385
Post 12

IV Inspector of Security Police and SD Schools — SS Brigadefuhrer and Major General of Police - SCHUTE

1. Leader School of the Security Police in Berlin-Charlottesburg — SS Obersturmbannfuhrer HOTZEL (Acting Head)
: Commander
Tel: 30 05 21

2. Security Police School Furstenberg/Secke
Commander — SS Oberfuhrer, Colonel of Police, Dr. TRIMLER
Tel: Furstenberg 286

3. SD School in Bernau
Commander — SS Sturmbannfuhrer [illegible]
Tel: Bernau 351

4. Reich School of the Security Police and SD in Prague
Commander: — SS Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsund Kriminalrat - R. RENNAU (Acting in Charge)
Tel: Prag F2 166

AMT I

Personnel Administration and Organization of the Security Police &SD

Division Chief I — SS Brigadefuhrer - Major General of Police - SCHULZ
Tel: Wi Ext. 292 and P A S x F 56
Post 174

Adjutant: — SS Untersturmfuhrer MAYRER
Tel: Wi Ext 755
post 174

Administration Office

Head — At present unassigned

Deputy — Obersturmfuhrer Police Inspector HERR
Tel: Wi Ext. 395
Post 395

Personnel matters of Amt I.

Internal Management — Chancery
Distribution of work - filing plan — Secret Chancery
Statistics — Library
Office arrangement and space — Supervision of employees
Supplies
Secret Registry

Section I - Organization

Head (Referent) (A) — SS Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat WANNINGER
Tel: P[illegible] 8 Ext 755
Post 174

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS OF THE COMBINED SECURITY POLICE AND SD

a) Secret State Police (including Frontier Police)
b) Criminal Police
c) SD
d) Police Attaches'

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECURITY POLICE AND SD FOR SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT

Collaboration in all question of Police organizations.
Distribution of work of the RSHA
Filing system of the RSHA
Regulation of the use of the official files through the Secret Police and SD.
Filing system of the State Police (head) Stations, Criminal Police (head) Stations and SD (head) Stations.
Evaluation of Inspectors Reports. Editing of publications of orders, collection of decrees.

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC NO L-219
CONTD
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I San. (Director of the Medical Service of the Chief of the Security Police and S.D.)

Director of the Medical Service: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer
Dr. KIRCHERT
Tel: PA 9 Ext. 278
Post: 278

At the moment: Dresden A1, Devrient St 2, Tel 24866, Ext 89

Deputy: SS-Obersturmfuhrer
Dr. FRICK
Tel: PA 9 Ext 439
Post: 439

Medical Office: Tel: PA 8 Ext 309

Contract Physician SS-Obersturmfuhrer
Dr. FRICK

GROUP I A

Personnel

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungerat
von FELDE
Tel: PA 9 Ext 200
Post: 200

Section	Function	Head
I A 1	General personnel matters of members of Secret Police and SD	SS-O'Stubaf.ORR Dr.TRAUMANN
I A 2	Personnel matters of the Gestapo	SS-Stubef.RR. KRACK
I A 3	Personnal matters of the Criminal Police	SS-O'Stubaf RuKD SCHRAEPEL
I A 4	Personnel matters of the Security Service	SS-Stubef BRAUNE
I A 5	Personnel matters of the Party and SS	SS-O'Stubef SCHWINGE (acting)
I A 6	Welfare	SS-O'Stubef. ORR.TRINKL

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-219
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

GROUP I B

Replacements, Education, Training

GROUP HEAD: SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer HOTZEL
Tel: Sch. Ext 22
Post 22.

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Oberregierungs- und Kriminalrat Dr. RENNAU
Tel. Sch. Ext 22
Post 22

SECTION	FUNCTION	HEAD
I B 1	Education in regard to Political questions, "world view" and SS ideology	SS-Stubef. Dr. ENGEL
I B 2	Replacements	SS-O Stubef. OrukR. Dr. RENNAU
I B 3	Education, advanced and special training	SS-Stubaf. RuKRtubaf. Dr. ZIRPINS
I B 4	Physical education and military training	SS-O Stuf. FOLKERTS
I B 5	Directives on careers, examinations, supervision of funds, General group matters, personnel matters and registry of Group I B.	SS-Stubaf. AR. Cingel

AMT II

Administration and Finance

Department Chief: SS-Standartenfuehrer PRIEFZEL
Tel PA 8 Ext 709
Post 453

Administrative Office II

Director SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Amtsrat GRAEFZ
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 863
Post 453

Matters of Personnel of Amt II.
Internal management
Plan of distribution of work - Filing system - statistics.

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Needs and distribution of space
Supplies
Secret Registry
Chancery - Secret Chancery - Library
Supervision of office employees

Main Office

Director — SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Amtsrat POHLERENING
Tel: PA 8 Ext 215
Post 215

Deputy: — SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer WEBER
Tel: PA 9 Ext 262
Post 262

a) Reception and opening of mail, distribution office, central handling of in and outgoing matters, dispatching and courier office for RSHA and RFSS.
b) Supervision of work of RSHA
c) Central card file and central files maintenance of the SD.
d) Registry.

House Commandant

Director: — At present unassigned.

The work will be supervised through:
SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer HOLTMANN
Tel: WI Ext 254
Post 254

Guard and Headquarters Company - SS Hauptsturmfuhrer HOLTMANN
Security of official buildings

ARP - SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Polizeiober-inspektor - BALLNUS
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 873
Post 548

GROUP II A

Housing, Finance and Accounts

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat KREELOW
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 225
Post 15

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Section	Function	Head
II A 1.	Housing of the Sipo, currency etc.	Assistant: SS-H'Stuf. ROI. MULLER SS-H'Stuf. ROI. PFEILER
II A 2.	Pay, Social Security, travel expenses, etc. of the Sipo	Hilfsreferent: AR TER ORG
II A 3.	Allowance and accounting office of the RSHA, Administration and allocation of accommodation	SS-Stubaf. RR. MEIER
II A 4	Housing, pay and accounts of the SD.	SS-Staf. HEL DOELER (directly under the chief of the Amt)

Cashier's office of the RSHA. (Sipo) Director: Amtsrat LUDER
Tel: PA 2 Ext 208
Post 8

Accounting Office of the RSHA (Sipo) Director: Amtsrat HEIEN ILLER
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 141
Post 451

GROUP II B

Economic matters, prison matters, Judicial matters, etc.

Group Director: At present unassigned.
Work concerning Sections II B 1-3 will be supervised through:
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat Dr. BERGMANN
Tel: PA 8 Ext 284
Post 149

Section	Function	Head
II B 1.	Billeting, raw materials, confiscated property. etc.	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR Dr. BERGMANN
II B 2	Clothing, office requirements etc	Hilfsref: AR. RIEVERS
II B 3.	Prison matters	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR, Dr. BERGMANN
II B 4.	Judicial matters, etc.	SS-O' Stubaf. ORR, Dr. KAUFMANN

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Section	Function	Head
II A 1.	Housing of the Sipo, currency etc.	Assistant: SS-H'Stuf. ROI. MULLER SS-H'Stuf. ROI. PFEILER
II A 2.	Pay, Social Security, travel expenses, etc. of the Sipo	Hilfsreferent: AR [illegible]ER ORR
II A 3.	Allowance and accounting office of the RSHA, Administration and allocation of accommodation	SS-Stubaf. RR. MEIER
II A 4	Housing, pay and accounts of the SD.	SS-Staf. MELLDO LER (directly under the chief of the Amt)

Cashier's office of the RSHA (Sipo) — Director: Amtsrat LUDER
Tel: PA 2 Ext 208
Post 8

Accounting Office of the RSHA (Sipo) — Director: Amtsrat HEIEMULLER
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 141
Post 451

GROUP II B

Economic matters, prison matters, Judicial matters, etc.

Group Director: At present unassigned.
Work concerning Sections II B 1-3 will be supervised through:
SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat Dr. BERGMANN
Tel: PA 8 Ext 284
Post 149

Section	Function	Head
II B 1.	Billeting, raw materials, confiscated property. etc.	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR Dr. BERGMANN
II B 2	Clothing, office requirements etc	Hilfsref: AR. RIEVERS
II B 3.	Prison matters	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR, Dr. BERGMANN
II B 4.	Judicial matters, etc.	SS-O' Stubaf. ORR, Dr. KAUFMANN

GROUP II C

Technical Matters.

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat HAFKE
Tel: Bu Ext. 981
Post 32

Directly under the Group Director:

Liaison Office to the Luftwaffe

SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberstleutnant of the SIPO LEOPOLD
Tel: PA 8 Ext. 608
Post 75

Section	Function	Head
II C 1.	W/T Photography and films, criminalogical apparatus	SS-Stubaf. MEHLSTAUBL
II C 2.	Telephone and teleprinter communications	SS-Stubaf. AR. WALTER
II C.3.	Motor Transport	SS-Stubaf. Maj. d. Sch. PRADEL
II C 4	Ordnance	SS-Stubaf. AR LUTTER
II C 5	Supply	At present unassigned

AMT III

Spheres of German life

Chief of Amt III: SS-Brigadefuhrer, Major General of Police - OHLENDORF.
Tel: Wi Ext 244
Post 244

Pers. Referent: SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer CALLSEN
Tel Wi Ext 244
Post244

Administrative Office III

Director: SS-Hauptsturmfuhrer SCHMIDT
Tel: Wi Ext 317
Post 317

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.L-219
CONTD. OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Personnel matters of Amt III
Internal Management
Distribution of work - filing system - statistics
Needs and distribution of space
Supplies
Secret Registry
Chancery - Secret Chancery - Library
Supervision of office employees

GROUP III A

Questions of Legal Order and Structure of the Reich

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer
Dr. GENGENBACH
Tel: Wi Ext. 228
Post 228

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat -
HEIFEIND
Tel: Ext 760
Post 118

Section	Function	Head
III A 1.	General questions of work on spheres of German life.	SS-Stubaf. SEIT
III A 2.	Law	SS-Stubaf. Dr. MALZ
III A 3.	Constitution and administration including the collaboration in all matters of legislation (insofar as III A 5 is not responsible)	SS-Stubaf. REINHOLZ
III A 4.	National Life in General	SS-U'Stuf. Dr. HONGEN
III A 5.	General questions of Police Law, Laws of Police action, Laws of Police Constitution, Special Laws of a Police nature and technical questions of legislation.	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR NEIFEIND

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GROUP III B

Nationality (Volkstum)

Group Director: SS-Standartenführer
Dr. EHLICH
Tel: PA 8 Ext 380
Post 122

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannführer
von Loew zu STEINFURTH
Tel: Wi Ext 217
Post 217

Section	Function	Head
	Directly under the Group Director (a) Lectorate (Research Library) (b) Special questions and review of material	SS-O'Stuf. STORZ
III B 1.	Nationality questions	SS-Stubaf. Dr. STRICKNER
III B 2.	Minorities	Hilfare-ferent: SS-H'Stuf. HIRNICH
III B 3.	Race and health of the people (Volksgesundheit)	At present supervised by the Group Director
III B 4.	Citizenship and naturalization	SS-Stubaf - v. RAMIN
III B 5.	Occupied territories.	SS-O'Stubaf. v. Loew zu STEINFURTH.

T

GROUP III C

KULTUR

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannführer Dr. SPENGLER
Tel: PA 8, Ext. 206
Post 6F2

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Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer von KIELPINSKY
Tel: PA 8, Ext. 692
Post 475

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
III C a	Auxiliary Section directly under the Group Director: Special Questions 2 (including review of material sachinspektion	Hilfsref. SS-Stubaf Hirche	PA 8	510	150
III C 1	Science	SS-Stubaf. Dr. Turowski	PA 8	236	432
III C 2	Education and Religious Life	SS-Stubaf. Dr. Bohmer	PA 8	670	449
III C 3	Folk Culture and Art	SS-Stubaf. Dr.Rossner	PA 8	746	610
III C 4	Press, literature, Radio, Office for Evaluation of Material	SS-Stubaf. v. Kielpinski	PA 8	692	475

GROUP III D

Economics

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer SEIBERT
Tel: WI, Ext.261
Post 261

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer MAY
Tel: WI, Ext. 396
Post 396

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
III D a	Auxiliary section directly under the Group Director: Reading Office /Lectorate/. Including economics, press, magazines and literature	Directly under the Group Director			

GROUP III D (contd)

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext	Post
III D b.	Colonial Economics	Unassigned			
III D S	Special questions and review of materials (machinspektion) Written collaboration in questions of economics, commercial and labor law	SS-Stubaf. MAY	Wi	386	386
III D West	Western occupied regions	SS-Stubaf. Dr. Zehlein	Wi	329	329
III Ost	Eastern occupied	SS-Stubaf. Hanisch	PA 8	798	510
III D 1	Food economy	SS-Stubaf. Vogtmeyer	Wi	349	349
III D 2	Commerce, Handicraft and Transport	SS-Stubaf. Buchheim	PA 8	396	139
III D 3	Finance, Currency, Banks and Exchanges Insurance	SS-H'Stuf. v. Roden	Wi	458	458
III D 4	Industry and Power	SS-O'Stuf. Dr. Tiedt (acting)	Wi	388	388
III D 5	Labor and Social Questions	SS-O'Stubaf. Dr. Loetsch	Wi	278	278

AMT IV

Investigation and Combatting of Opponents

Chief of the Amt: SS-Gruppenfuhrer Generalleutnant of Police
MULLER

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 336, Post 736

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Adjutant: SS-Obersturmfuhrer BUCHSTEIN

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 336, Post 736

Note: Directly under the Chief of the Amt:

IV N - Information Collection Office

General Frontier Inspector: Chief of Amt IV
SS-Gruppenfuhrer Generalleutnant of Police MULLER

Deputy: At present unassigned.
Attended to through SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat HUPPENKOTHEN

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 317, Post 55

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE IV

Director: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Amtsrat PIEPER

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 244, Post 37

a) Personnel matters of Amt IV
Internal activity
Plan of distribution of work - filing system - statistics
Needs and distribution of space
Office requirements
Secret registry of Amt IV
Official activities of office employees

b) Reporting
Announcement of incidents
- card file -

c) House arrest (?) (Housgefangnis)
Permanent service (?)(Dauerdienst)
Identification service signal office (?) (Zeichenstelle)

GROUP IV A

Opponents, Sabotage and Protective Service

Group Director: SS-Standartenfuhrer Regierungsdirektor PANZINGER

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 719, Post 527

Section	Function		Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV A 1	Communism, Marxism and associated organizations, war crimes, illegal and enemy propaganda	SS-Stubaf. KD. Lindow	PA 8	318	54

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-219
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL (contd)

GROUP IV .. (contd)

Section	Function		Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV A 2	Defense against sabotage combatting of sabotage, political falsification	SS-H'Stuf KR. Kopkow	PA 8	339	69
IV A 3	Reaction, opposition, legitimism, liberalism matters of malicious opposition, (insofar as not under IV A 1	SS Stubaf. RuKR. Litzenberg	PA 8	237	33
IV A 4	Protective service, reports of attempted assassinations, warning, special jobs, pursuit troop	SS-Stuba RuKR. Franz Schulz	.PA 8	120	164

GROUP IV B

Political, Churches, Sects and Jews

Group Director: At present unassigned.

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat ROTH
Tel: No. Ext. 21, Post 21

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV B 1	Political Catholicism	SS-Stubaf. RR. Roth	Me	21	21
IV B 2	Political Protestantism Sects	SS-Stubaf. RR. Hahnenbruch	Me	20	
IV B 3	Other churches, Fremasonry	SS-O'Stuf. Wandesleben	Me	27	27
IV B 4	Jewish affairs, matters of evacuation, confiscation of means of suppressing enemies of the people and State dispossession of rights of German citizenship	SS-O'Stubaf Eichmann	Eu	50	50

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-219
(contd) OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

GROUP IV C

Individual Card Files, Administration of Individual Files, Protective Custody Press, and Party.

Group Director: At present unassigned.

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungs-und-kriminalrat Dr. BERNDORFF

Tel: Wr, Ext. 4

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Telephone Ext.	Telephone Post
IV C 1	Evaluation, Main Card Index, Administration of Individual Files, Information office, Supervision of Foreigners	SS-H'Stuf. PA 8 PR. Witzel		365	534
IV C 2	Matters of Protective Custody	SS-O'... Stubaf. ORuKR. Dr. Berndorf	Wr	4	
IV C 3	Matters of the Press and Literature	At present unassigned			
IV C 4	Matters of the Party and its Formations, Special Cases	SS-Stubaf. KD Stage.	PA 8	357	9

GROUP IV D

Regions under Greater German Influence

Group Director: SS-Standartenfuhrer Regierungsdirektor Dr. RANG

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 275, Post 76

Deputy: At present unassigned

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GROUP IV D (contd)

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext	Post
IV D (ausl arb.)	Foreign Workers	Attended to through the Group Director			
IV D 1	Matters of the Protectorate Czechs in the Reich, Slovakia, Serbia, Croatia and the remaining regions of the former Jugoslavia Greece	SS-Stubaf. RR. Dr. Lettow	Ku		259251
2	Matters of the General Government, Poles in the Reich	SS-Stubaf. RR. Thomsen	Ku		259251
IV D 3	Confidential offices foreigners hostile to the State, Emigrants	SS-Stubaf. RR. Wolff	Pa 8	331	58
IV D 4	Occupied Territories, France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark	SS-Stubaf. RR. Dr. Honer	Pa 8	162	
IV D 5	Occupied Eastern Territories	SS-H'Stuf. RR. Thismann	Pa 8	611	11

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GROUP IV E

Security

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat HUPPENKOTHEN

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 317, Post 55

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV E 1	General security matters Supply of legal opinions in matters of high and State treason and other matters in accordance with section 5 of the Directive on secret matters; Security Officers.	SS-Stubaf. OTR. Henkon	PA 8	328	59
IV E 2	General economic matters defense against economic espionage, Protection of works and those engaged in guarding, laws concerning those engaged in protection of works and guarding, in charge of Political-Police Security	SS-Stubaf. RR Quetting	Lu	80	
IV E 3	Abwehr (Security) West	SS-Stubaf. RD Dr. Schafer	PA 8	256	42
IV E 4	Security North	SS H'Stuf. KR. Clemens	PA 8	252	39
IV E 5	Security East	SS-H'Stuf. KR. Hausler	PA 8	235	87
IV E 6	Security south	KR Rauch	PA 8	323	78

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GROUP IV F

Passport Matters and Alien Police

Group Director: Ministerialrat KRAUSE

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 606, Post 460

Deputy: SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Oberregierungsrat KRONING

Tel: PA 8, Ext. 614, Post 198

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV F 1	Frontier Police	SS-Stubaf. RuKrR Opitz	PA 8	387	153
IV F 2	Passport Matters	SS-Stubaf. RR. Dr. Baumann	PA 8	231	21
IV F 3	Identification and Identity Cards	SS-Stubaf. RR Kolbling	PA 8	541	425
IV F 4	Alien Police and basic questions concerning frontiers	SS-O'Stubaf. ORR. Kroning	PA 8	614	198
IV F 5	Central Visa Office	SS-H'Stuf. PR Jarosch	PR (?)	31	31

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AMT V

COMBATTING OF CRIME

Chief of the AMT: SS-Gruppenfuhrer Generalleutnant of the Police NEBE

Tel: WM. Ext. 241, Post 241

Adjutant: SS-Obersturmfuhrer Kriminalkommissar ENGLLMANN

Tel: WM Ext. 222. Post 222

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, V.

Director: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Amtsrat KANT

Tel: WM, Ext. 223

Deputy: Matters of Personnel, Amt V
Internal Activity
Plan of distribution of work - Filing plan - Statistics
Needs and distribution of space
Business requirements
Registry
Chancery
Official activity of office employees

GROUP V A

Criminal Police Work and Prevention

Group Director: SS-Standartenfuhrer Oberst der Polizei WERNER

Tel: WM, Ext. 236, Post 236

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat Dr. MENKE

Tel: WM, Ext., 227, Post 227

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
IV A 1	Legal question, international cooperation and criminal investigation	SS-Stubaf. RR Dr. Menko	WM	227	227
V A 2	Prevention	SS-Stubaf. RuKr.Rat Hasenjaeger		560523/24	

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-219
(cont.)

GROUP V A (cont.)

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
V A 3	Female Criminal Police	RuKr. Ratin Wieking		560523/24	
V A 4	Questions and Police Reporting and Registration				

GROUP V B

Executive Action (Einsatz)

Group Director: SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Oberregierungs-und-Kriminalrat LOBBES

Tel: WM Ext. 311, Post 311

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Regierungs-und Kriminalrat CLASS

Tel : WM, Ext. 312

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
V B 1	Capital Crimes	SS-Stubaf. RuKr. Rat Class	WM	312	
V B 2	Deception	SS-H'Stuf. KR. Schulz	AM	313	313
V B 3	Sex Crimes	D. Nauck	WM	334	334

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-219 contd.

GROUP V C

Search of Criminals, Police Dogs, Dissemination of Information

Group Director: Regierungs und Kriminalrat Dr. Schulze

Tel: WM Ext. 351

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer Kriminalrat AMEND

Tel: WM Ext. 234, Post 234

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
V C 1.	Central Searching Office	SS-Stubaf. Kr. Amond	WM	234	234
V C 2	Methods of Searching	Kr. Bloos	WM	250 Thurs. Sat.	Furstenborg 286 Mon-Wed
V C 3	Police dog service, Dissemination of Information, Kripo Individual f. 6s	Kr. Bloos	WM	250 Thurs Sat.	Furstenborg 286 Mon-Wed.

GROUP V D

Criminological Institute of SIPO

Group Director: SS Standortenfuhrer Regierungs-und-Kriminaldirektor Dr. Ing. habil HEESS

Tel. Schwerin 40 06

Deputy: SS. Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungs-und Kriminalrat Dr. Ing. SCHADE

Tel: WM Ext. 275
Post 275

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
V D 1	a) Identification of clues b) Identification of persons	SS-Stubaf. RuKR.Dr. Schade SS-H'Stuf. KR Drescher			Schwerin 40 06

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.219L contd.

GROUP V D (contd)

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central.	Telephone Ext.	Telephone Post
V D 2	Chemical and Riol-obical Investigat-ions.	SS. H'Stuf. Dr. Ing. Widmann	WM	276	276
V D 3	Investigation of Documents	RuKR Dr. Witt-lich		Schwerin 40 06	
V D 4	Technical Lab-oratories	KR.a.D. Richter	WM	253	

Criminal Biology Institute

of the SIPO

Director: Obefartz Direktor Dr. RITTER.

Tel. WM Ext. 392
Post 392

Deputy; SS-Obersturmfuhrer Dr. KIRCHERT

Tel. PA 9, Ext. 278
Post 278

Central Institute of the SIPO

for Criminal Medicine

(In process of organization)

AMT VI

Foreign Intelligence Service

Amt Chief: SS. Oberfuhrer Oberregiesungarat SCHELLENBERG.

Tel: Bo Ext. 251
Post 251

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Administrative Office VI

Director: SS Haupsturmfuhrer Polizeioberinspektor METZ

Tel: Be Ext: 227
Post 227

Internal Activity
Distribution of Work-Filing Plan-Statistics.
Needs and Distribution of Space.
Business requirements.
Secret Registry.
Chancery-Secret Chancery, Library.
Official Activity of Office Employees.

GROUP VI A

Organization of the Foreign Intelligence

Serving with 5 Divisions.

Group Director: 33. Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat Herbert MULLER

Tel: BE Ext. 230
Post 230

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

GROUP VI B

Western Europe

with 4 sections.

Group Director: SS. Obersturmfuhrer STEIMLE

Tel: Be Ext. 300
Post 300

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GROUP VI C

Russia - Japanese Sphere of Influence

with 13 sections

Group Director: SS Obersturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat Dr. GRAFE

Tel. Be Ext. 271
Post 271

with the Special Division VI C A

Head: SS Sturmbannfuhrer KUDEK

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO L-219(contd)

GROUP VI D

Anglo - American Sphere of Influence

with 3 sections.

Group Director: SS. Sturmbannfuhrer Regierungsrat Dr. RAELFGEN

Tel: Be Ext. 310
Post 310

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GROUP VI F

Central Europe
(with 6 Sections)

Group Director: SS Sturmbannfuhrer Oberregierungsrat Dr. HAMMER

Tel: Be Ext. 283
Post 283

GROUP VI F

Technical Auxiliary Means for the Foreign Intelligence Service Abroad
(with 6 sections)

Group Director: SS Sturmbannfuhrer DORNER

Tel: Be Ext. 329
Post 205

- - - - - - - - - - - -

GROUP VI C

Investigation Service for Economic Methods

Group Director: SS Hauptsturmfuhrer Dr. KRALLERT (acting)

Tel: 25 96 91

- - - - - - - - - - -

GROUP VI S
(with 3 sections)

Group Director: SS Sturmbannfuhrer SKORZENY

Tel: Be int. 396
Post 396

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-129 (Partial) contd.

SECTION VI W.
(Independent Section)

Economic Activities in the
Foreign Intelligence Service

Head: SS Hauptsturmführer Regierungsrat ZEIDLER

Tel: Be Ext. 290
Post 290

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SECTION VI KULT
(Independent Section)

Cultural Activities in the
Foreign Intelligence Service

Head: SS Sturmbannführer Regierungsrat MÖLLER

Tel: Be Ext. 270
Post 270

AMT VII.

Ideological-Investigation and Evaluation

Amt Chief VII: SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. DITTEL
(acting)
Tel: Bi Ext. 6
Post 6

Administrative Office VII

Director: SS Untersturmführer BRUDERLE

Tel. Bi. Ext. 5
Post 5

Personal matters of Amt VII
Internal Activities
Plan of Distribution of Work-Filing Plan-Statistics
Needs and Distribution of Space
Business Requirements
Registry
Official Activities of Office Employees
Book Press and Bookbindery. "Labor" (?)

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Special Section for Questions of Scientific
Organization and Publications

Head: SS Hauptsturmführer STEIN

Tel. Ki Ext. 06
Post 06

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT
No. L-219 (contd)

GROUP VII A

Procurement of Material
(Library, Press and Information Office)

Group Director: At present unfilled

Deputy: SS Sturmbannfuhrer BURMEISTER

Tel. Ei Ext. 001
Post 001

Section	Function	Head	Telephone		
			Central	Ext.	Post
VII A 1	Library	SS-Stubaf. BURMEISTER	Ei	001	001
VII A 2	Delivery of reports translation service Examination and Utilization of Press Material (Press Archives)	Auxiliary Head: SS-H' Stuf. FOCKE	Ei	08	08
VII A 3	Information Office	SS-Stubaf. BRAUNE	Ei	06	06

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PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. L-219 (cont'd)

GROUP VII B

Evaluation

Group Director: At present unfilled

Deputy: SS Sturmbannfuhrer EHLERS

Tel. E. Ext. 04
Post 04

Section	Function	Head	Telephone Central	Ext.	Post
VII B1	Freemasonry	SS Stubaf. EHLERS			
VII B2	Judaism	SS H'Stuf. BALLENSIEFEN			
VII B3	Political Churches	At present unfilled	Reached through office at Schliersee KR.Ologan; Tel. T322		
VII B4	Marxism	SS H'Stuf Dr. M.HEMKE			
VII B5	Liberalism	SS Stubaf Dr. Havil SCHICK			
VII B6	Other opposing groups (Emigration-Separatism-Pacifism-Reaction etc.)	SS Stubaf MULLER			

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. L-219 (contd)

GROUP VII C

Archives, Museums, and Special Scientific Missions

Group Director: SS-Obersturmbannfuhrer Dr. DITTEL

Tel. Ei Ext. 06
Post 06

Deputy: SS-Sturmbannfuhrer RICHTER

Tel. Ei Ext.
Post 26 03 31

Section	Function	Head	Telephone		
			Central	Ext.	Post
VII C 1	Archives	At present attended to by Group Dir.			
VII C 2	Museums and Exhibitions	SS Stubaf. RICHTER	Ei	03	03
VII C 3	Special Scientific Missions	SS Stubaf. Dr. LEVIN			

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. L-219

17 November 1945

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-219.

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt., Inf.
O-1332102

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-358
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

This document is a voluminous register which was used by the Secret State Police (Gestapo) in Tomaszow - max Poland, to keep track of the proceedings by the Gestapo against persons seized during the period of 1 June 1943 to 20 December 1944.

In the register are entries for approximately 3,500 persons. Each entry includes personal data, the reasons for the arrest and the manner in which the case was handled.

Approximately 2,200 are revealed to have been arrested for alleged membership in resistance movements, Freischaerler (partisan) Units and the like. Approximately 325 of these are entered as having been shot, only 35 of whom after trial. About 950 were sent to concentration camps, almost half to Auschwitz. About 155 were sent to the Reich for forced labor.

The same treatment was accorded persons who were arrested on other grounds, for instance: Communists, Jews, hostages, persons seized in reprisal. A large number are entered as having been seized during raids, no further grounds being stated. Some are set forth as having been seized and sent to Auxchwitz because of assistance to Jews, because of more or less serious crimes, or because they were antisocial or lazy.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L358

27 November 1945.

I, GOETZ MAYER, Tec 5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-358.

GOETZ MAYER,
Tec 5, 33812169.

H1222 - 0092

Office of U.S.Chief of Counsel
Translation of Document 526-PS

WFSt / Qu (III)

10. 5. 1943

Subject: Saboteurs, Toftefjord.

TOP SECRET

NOTICE

On the 30. 3. 1943 in Toftefjord (70° Lat.) an enemy cutter was sighted, cutter was blown up by the enemy. Crew: 2 dead men, 10 prisoners.

Cutter was sent from Scalloway (Shetland Is.) by the Norwegian Navy.

Armament: 2 Colt - MG's, 2 mounted MG's, a small transmitter. In addition there were supposed to have been 4 MG's, 6 submachine guns and 1,000 kg of explosives on board.

Captain of the Cutter: Norwegian, Lt. Eskeland.

Purpose: Construction of an organization for sabotaging of strong-points, battery positions, staff and troop billets and bridges.

Assigner of Mission in London: Norwegian, Maj. Munthe.

Fuehrer order executed by S.D. (security service).

Wehrmacht Report of 6.4 announces the following about it:

In Northern Norway an enemy sabotage-unit was engaged and destroyed on approaching the coast.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 526-PS

16 Oct. 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 526-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT(jg) USNR
391590.

H1222 - 0093

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 532-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

WFSt/Qu (Verw. 1)

24 June 1944

TOP SECRET

5 copies
1st copy

SSD - T e l e g r a m

To: 1) Supreme Command West
By mail 2) Chief of General Staff, Army
" 3) Supreme Command of the Air Force/Air Force Staff Headquarters
" 4) Supreme Command Navy/1 Skl
" 5) Reichsfuehrer SS Commando Staff
" 6) Military Commander, France
" 7) Supreme Command of Armed Forces/WR

Authority: 1) Order of the Fuehrer No 003830/42 Top Secret of 18 Oct 42/OKW/WFSt
2) Telegram Supreme Command West No 1750/44 Top Secret of 23 June 44

Subject: Treatment of Commandos

1) Standard operating procedure to 1) will be fully maintained.

2) Numeral 5) refers to enemy soldiers in uniform who are captured in open combat by own troops stationed in the immediate combat zone of the beachhead or who surrender. "Own troops stationed in the immediate combat zone" applies in this sense to those of combat divisions on line as well as reserves up to and including general staffs.

3) In cases of doubt enemy personnel falling into our hands alive will be turned over to the SD, which will be responsible for the examination as to whether the order concerning commandos is applicable or not.

4) Accordingly, the paratroop-saboteurs dropped by the enemy over Britanny will be treated as commando personnel, since this area is not at present an immediate combat zone. It is immaterial in this case whether the paratroopers dropped wear uniform or civilian clothes. The number of paratroopers captured in Britanny will be included in the daily report currently. In this respect an annex to the Armed Forces Report of 7 October 1942 has already been published to the effect that such criminal elements should be massacred in combat.

(Remark: Enclosures of the order of the Fuehrer of 18 October 1942 as well as the further order regarding the treatment of Commando personnel of 25 June 1944 are attached. The latter mentions also paratroopers under number (2).)

Distribution: signature illegible

Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces through Chief of the WFSt Qu (Verw.)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 532-PS

23 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 532-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 701-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reich Minister of Justice
4410 b-Vs 1 379/43 g

Berlin W 8, 1 April 1943
Wilhelmstrasse 65
Telephone 11 00 44
Long Distance 11 65 16

To
The Public Prosecutors of the Courts of Appeal,
To the Commissioner of the Reich Minister of Justice for the penal camps in Emsland.

PAPENBURG (Ems)

Regarding: Poles and Jews who are released from the penal institutions of the Department of Justice.

Instructions for the independent penal institutions.

1. With reference to the new guiding principles for the application of Article 1, Section2 of the decree of 11 June 1940(Reich Legal Gazette I S. 877)- attachment I of the decree (RV) of 27 January 1943- 9133/2 enclosureI-III a2 2629- the Reich Chief Security Office has directed by the decree of 11 March 1943 -II A 2 number 100/43--176:

a). Jews, who in accordance with number VI of the guiding principles, are released from a penal institution, are to be taken by the State Police(Chief) Office competent for the district in which the penal institution is located, for the rest of their lives to the concentration camps Auschwitz or Lublin in accordance with the regulations for protective custody that have been issued.

The same applies of Jews who in the future are released from a penal institution after serving a sentence of confinement.

b). Poles, who in accordance with number VI of the guiding principles are released from a penal institution, are to be taken by the State Police(Chief) Office competent for the district in which the penal institution is located, for the duration of the war to a concentration camp in accordance with the regulations on protective custody that have been issued.

The same applies in the future to Poles who, after serving a term of imprisonment of more than 6 months, are to be discharged by a penal institution.

Conforming to the request of the Chief Office for Reich Security, I ask that in the future,

a. All Jews to be discharged,

b. All Poles to be discharged,

Who have served a sentence of more than 6 months be designated for further confinement to the State Police (Chief) Office competent for the district and are to be placed promptly at its disposal, before the end of sentence for conveyance.

II. This ruling replaces the hitherto ordered return of all Polish prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the Old Reich condemned in annexed Eastern territories. The decree (RV) of 28 July 1942-4410 b Vs 1 1731- has lost its meaning. Imprisonment up to 6 months imposed within the incorporated

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 701-PS
CONTINUED

Eastern territories, excluding exceptions, is to be carried out in these territories, and not in the [illegible].

Stamp:
Reichministry of Justice
Office of the Ministry

By order of
Dr. Eichler
Certified:
(signed); Freyer
Clerk of Justice

CERTTFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 701-PS

Nov. 17, 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/SGT.,13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 701-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/SGT. 13146054

H1222 - 0095

SECRET

Exhibit U.S.a. 527
Filed Jan 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 835-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

High Command of the Armed Forces
14 n 16.18 WR (1/3)

Refer to file number date and content.

Berlin W 35 2 September 1944
Tirpitzufer 72-76
Telephone Local 218191
Long distance 218091

To the
German Armistice Commission
re letter of 10.8.44 Az. 630/44.

For information to: OKW/WFSt/Qu/Verw.1,
WFSt/Foreign Office Group.

Concerns: Status of Political Prisoners.

Reference: Führer decree of 30.7.44 (OKW/WFSt/Qu 2/Verw.1 Nr. 009169 g.K.)
and decree OKW of 18.2.44 (WFSt/Qu 2/Verw.1 Nr. 009169 g.K.)
WR I/3 Nr. 79/44 g.K.

Conforming to the decrees, all non-German civilians in occupied territory who have endangered the security and readiness for action of the occupying power by acts of terror and sabotage or in other ways are to be surrendered to the security police and to the security service (SD). Only those prisoners are excepted who were legally sentenced to death or were serving a sentence of confinement prior to the announcement of these decrees. Included in the punishable acts which endanger the security or readiness of action of the garrison power are those also of a political nature. The declaration of the senior office of the SS (Protection Corps) and Police with the Military Commander of France that he cannot answer questions about political prisoners during Anglo-American operations, includes therefore all political prisoners in the occupied French territories seized recently or to be seized in the near future.

The treatment of prisoners who are condemned according to the decree of the Führer of December 7 1941 (OKW/WR(I/3/4 14 n 16 Nr. 165/41 g) and who have no communication with the outer world, will soon be discussed with all interested officers.

By order
Sig. Dr. Lehmann
For correctness

Signature - illegible.

BDC - OKW - 1643.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 835-PS

2 November 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, LT (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 835-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT (jg), USNR,
391590.

H1222 - 0096

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

H1222-0097

THERE IS NO JEWISH GHETTO
IN WARSAW ANYMORE!

For the Fuehrer and their country the following fell in the battle for the destruction of Jews and bandits in the former ghetto of Warsaw:
(Follow 15 names.)

Furthermore

the Polish Police Sergeant Julian Zielinski, born 13 November 1891, 8th Commissariat.

fell on 19 April 1943 while fulfilling his duty.

They gave their utmost, their life. We shall never forget them.

The following were wounded:

(follow the names of 60 Waffen SS personnel,
11 "Watchmen" from Training Camps, probably Lithuanians, to judge by their names,
12 Security Police Officers in SS units
5 men of the Polish Police
2 regular Army personnel(engineers)

Units used in the action

	Average number of personnel used per day:
SS Staff and Police Leader.	
Waffen SS	6/5
SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Reserve Battalion 3, Warsaw.	4/400
SS Cav. Training and Res. Bat. Warsaw	5/381
Police	
SS Police Regiment 22 I Bat.	3/94
III Bat.	3/134
Engineering Emergency Service	1/6
Polish Police	4/363
Polish Fire Brigade	166
Security Police	
Wehrmacht	
Light A. Alarm Battery III/8 Warsaw	2/22
Engineers Det. Of Railway Armored Trains Res. Bat. Rembertow	2/42
Res. Eng. Bat. 14 Gora-Kalwaria	1/34
Foreign Racial Watchmen	
1 Bat. "Trawniki" men	2/335
Total	36/2054

(Translator's note; this obviously means: 36 officers, 2054 men.)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1061-PS
Contd.

Page 1. The creation of special areas to be inhabited by Jews, and the restriction of the Jews with regard to residence and trading is nothing new in the history of the East. Such measures were first taken far back in the Middle Ages; they could be observed as recently as during the last few centuries. Theserrestrictions were imposed with the intention of protecting the aryan population against the Jews.

Indetical considerations led us as early as February, 1940 to conceive the project of creating a Jewish residential district in Warsaw. The initial intention was to establish as the Ghetto that part of the City of Warsaw which has the Vistula as its Eastern frontier. The particular situation prevailing in Warsaw seemed at first to frustrate this plan. It was moreover opposed by several authorities particularly by the City Administration. They pointed in particular that disturbances in industry and trade would ensue if a Ghetto were founded in Warsaw, and that it would be impossible to provide the Jews with food if they were assembled in a closed area.

At a conference held in March 1940, it was decided to postpone the plan of creating a Ghetto for the time being, owing to the above objections. At the same time a plan was considered to declare the District of Lublin the collecting area for all Jews within the Government General, especially for the evacuated or fugitive Jews arriving from the Reich. But as early as April 1940, the Higher SS and Police Leader, East, Cracow, issued a declaration that there was no intention of assembling the Jews within the Lublin District. In the meantime, the Jews had increasingly taken to crossing the frontiers without permission and illegally. This noted especially at the limits of the Districts of Lowicz and Skierniewice. Conditions in the town of Lowicz became dangerous from the point of view of hygiene as well as from that of the Security Police, owing to these illegal migrations of Jews. The District President of Lowicz therefore, began to install Ghettos in his district in order to avoid these dangers.

The experiences in the district of Lowicz, after Ghettos had been installed, showed that this method is the only one suitable for dispelling the dangers which emanate repeatedly from the Jews.

The necessity of erecting a Ghetto in the City of Warsaw as well became more and more urgent in the summer of 1940, since more and more troops were being assembled in the district of Warsaw after termination of the French campaign. At that time the Department for Hygiene urged the speedy erection of a Ghetto in the interest of preserving the health of the German Forces and of the native population as well. The original plan of establishing the Ghetto in the suburb of Praga as intended in February 1940, would have taken at least 4 to 5 months, since almost 600,000 persons had to be moved. But since experience showed that greater outbreaks of epidemics might be expected in the winter months and since for this reason the District Medical Officer urged that the resettling action ought to be completed by 15 November 1940 at the latest, the plan of establishing a suburban ghetto in Praga was dropped; and instead, the area which hitherto had been used as a quarantine area for epidemics was selected for use as a Jewish residential area. In October 1940, the Governor ordered the Commissioner of the District President for the City of Warsaw to complete the resettlement

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necessary for establishing the Ghetto within the City of Warsaw by 15 November 1940.

The Ghetto thus estaplished in Warsaw was inhabited by about 400,000 Jews. It contained 27,000 apartments with an average of 2½ rooms each. It was separated from the rest of the city by partition and other walls and by walling- up of thoroughfares, windows, doors, open spaces, etc.

It was administered by the Jewish Board of Elders, who received their instructions from the Commissioner for the Ghetto, who was immediately subordinated to the Governor. The Jews were granted self-administration in which the German supervising authorities intervened only where German interest were touched. In order to enable the Jewish Board of Elders to execute its orders, a Jewish Police force was set up, identified by special armbands and a special beret and armed with rubber truncheons. This Jewish Police force was charged with maintaining order and security within the Ghetto and was subordinated to the German and Polish Police.

II

It soon became clear, however, that not all dangers had been removed by this confining the Jews to one place. Security considerations required removing the Jews from the city of Warsaw altogether. The first large resettlement action took place in the period from 22 July to 3 October 1942. In this action 310,322 Jews were removed. In January 1943 a second resettlement action was carried out by which altogether 6,500 Jews were affected.

When the Reichsfuehrer SS visited Warsaw in January 1943 he ordered the SS and Police Leader for the District of Warsaw to transfer to Lublin the armament facteries and other enterprises of military importance which were insualded within the Ghetto including their personnel and machines. The execution of this transfer order proved to be very difficult, since the managers as well as the Jews resisted in every possible way. The SS and Police Leader thereupon decided to enferce the transfer of the enterprises in a large scale action which he intended to carry out in three days. The necessary preparations had been taken by me predecessor, who also had given the order to start the large scale action. I myself arrived in Warsaw on 17 April 1943 and took over the command of the action on 19 April 1943, 0800 hours, the action itself having started the same day at 0600 hours.

Before the large-scale action began, the limits of the former Ghetto had been blocked by an external barricade in order to prevent the Jews from breaking out. This barricade was maintained from the start to the end of the action and was especially reinforced at night.

When we invaded the Ghetto for the first time, the Jews and the Polish bandits succeeded in repelling the participating units, including tanks and armored cars, by a well-prepared concentration of fire. When I ordered a second attack, about 0600 hours, I distributed the units, separated from each other by indicated lines, and charged them with combing out the whole of the Ghetto, each unit for a certain part. Wlthough firing cimmenced again, we now succeeded in combing out the blocks according to plan. The enemy was forced to retire from the roofs and elevated bases to the basements, dug-outs and sewers. In order to predamned up below the Ghetto and filled with water, but the Jews frustrated this plan to a great extent by blowing up the ~~Jews~~ turning off valves. Late the first day we encountered rather heavy resistance, but it was quickly broken by a special raiding party. In the course of further operations we succeeded in expelling

the Jews from their prepared resistance bases, sniper holes, and the like, and in occupying during the 20 and 21 April the greater part of the so-called remainder of the Ghetto to such a degree that the resistance continued within these blocks could no longer be called considerable.

The main Jewish battle group, mixed with Polish bandits, had already retired during the first and second day to the so-called Muranowski Square. There, it was reinforced by a considerable number of Polish bandits. Its plan was to hold the Ghetto by every means in order to prevent us from invading it. The Jewish and Polish standards were hoisted at the top of a concret building as a challenge to us. These two standards, however, were captured on the second day of the action by a special raiding party. SS Untersturmfuehrer Dehmke fell in this skirmish with the bandits; he was holding in his hand a hand-grenade which was hit by the enemy and exploded, injuring him fatally. After only a few days I realized that the original plan had no prospect of success, unless the armament factories and other enterprises of military importance distributed throughout the Ghetto were dissolved. It was therefore necessary to approach these firms and to give them appropriate time for being evacuated and immediately transferred. Thus one of these firms after the other was dealt with, and we very soon deprived the Jews and bandits of their chance to take refuge time and again in these enterprises, which were under the supervision of the Armed Forces. In order to decide how much time was necessary to evacuate these enterprises thorough inspections were necessary. The conditions discovered there are indescribable. I cannot imagine a greater chaos than in the Ghetto of Warsaw. The Jews had control of everything, from the chemical substances used in manufacturing explosives to clothing and equipment for the Armed Forces. The managers knew so little of their own shops that the Jews were in a position to produce inside these shops arms of every kind, especially hand grenades, Molotov cocktails, and the like.

Moreover, the Jews had succeeded in fortifying some of these factories as centers of resistance. Such a center of resistance in an Army accommodation office had to be attacked as early as the second day of the action by an Engineer's Unit equipped with flame-throwers and by artillery. The Jews were so firmly established in this shop that it proved to be impossible to induce them to leave it voluntarily; I therefore resolved to destroy this shop the next day by fire.

The managers of these enterprises, which were generally also supervised by an officer of the Armed Forces, could in most cases make no specified statements on their stocks and the whereabouts of these stocks. The statements which they made on the number of Jews employed by them were in every case incorrect. Over and over again we discovered that these labyrinths of edifices belonging to the armament concerns as residential blocks, contained rich Jews who had succeeded in finding accomodations for themselves and their families under the name of "armament workers" and were leading marvelous lives there. Despite all our orders to the managers to make the Jews leave those enterprises, we found out in several cases that managers simply concealed the Jews by shutting them in, becausee they expected that the action would be finished within a few days and that they then would be able to continue working with the remaining Jews. According to the statements of arrested Jews, women also seem to have played a prominent part. The Jews are said to have endeavored to keep up good relations with officers and men of the armed forces. Carousing is said to have been frequent, during the course of which business deals are said to have been concluded between Jews and Germans.

H1222 - 0100

The number of Jews forcibly taken out of the buildings and arrested was relatively small during the first few days. It transpired that the Jews had taken to hiding in the sewers and in specially erected dug-outs. Whereas we had assumed during the first days that there were only scattered dug-outs, we learned in the course of the large-scale action that the whole Ghetto was systematically equipped with cellars, dug-outs and passages. In every case these passages and dug-outs were connected with the sewer system. Thus, the Jews were able to maintain undisturbed subterranean traffic. They also used this sewer network for escaping subterraneously into the aryan part of the City of Warsaw. Continuously, we received reports of attempts of Jews to escape through the sewer holes. While pretending to build air-raid shelters they had been erecting dug-outs within the former Ghetto ever since the autumn of 1942. These were intended to conceal every Jew during the new evacuation action, which they had expected for quite a time, and to enable them to resist the invaders in a concerted action. Through posters, handbills, and whisper propaganda, the communistic resistance movement actually brought it about that the Jews entered the dug-outs as soon as the new large-scale operation started. How far their precautions went can be seen from the fact that many of the dug-outs had been skilfully equipped with furnishings sufficient for entire families, washing and bathing facilities, toilets, arms and munition supplies, and food supplies sufficient for several months. There were differently equipped dug-outs for rich and for poor Jews. To discover the individual dug-outs was difficult for the units, as they had been efficiently camouflaged. In many cases, it was possible only through betrayal on the part of the Jews.

When only a few days had passed, it became apparent that the Jews no longer had any intention to resettle voluntarily, but were determined to resist evacuation with all their force and by using all the weapons at their disposal. So-called battle groups had been formed, led by Polish-Bolshevists; they were armed and paid any price asked for available arms.

During the large-scale action we succeeded in catching some Jews who had already been evacuated and resettled in Lublin or Treblinka, but had broken out from there and returned to the Ghetto, equipped with arms and ammunition. Time and again Polish bandits found refuge in the Ghetto and remained there undisturbed, since we had no forces at our disposal to comb out this maze. Whereas it had been possible during the first days to catch considerable numbers of Jews, who are cowards by nature, it became more and more difficult during the second half of the action to capture the bandits and Jews. Over and over again new battle groups consisting of 20 to 30 or more Jewish fellows, 18 to 25 years of age, accompanied by a corresponding number of women kindled new resistance. These battle groups were under orders to put up armed resistance to the last and if necessary to escape arrest by committing suicide. One such battle group succeeded in mounting a truck by ascending from a sewer in the so-called Prosta, and in escaping with it (about 30 to 35 bandits). One bandit who had arrived with this truck exploded 2 hand grenades, which was the agreed signal for the bandits waiting in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and Jews,-there were Polish bandits among these gangs armed with carbines, small arms, and in one case a light maching gun,-mounted the truck and drove away in an unknown direction. The last member of this gang, who was on guard in the sewer and was detailed to close the lid of the sewer hole, was captured. It was he who gave the above information. The search for the truck was unfortunately without result.

During this armed resistance the women belonging to the battle groups were equipped the same as the men; some were members of the Chaluzim movement. Not infrequently, these women fired

H1222-0101

pistols with both hands. It happened time and again that these women had pistols or hand grenades(Polish "pineapple" hand grenades) concealed in their bloomers up the last moment to use against the men of the Waffen SS, Police, or Wehrmacht.

The resistance put up by the Jews and bandits could be broken only by relentlessly using all our force and energy by day and night. On 23 April 1943 the Reichs Fuehrer SS issued through the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East at Cracow his order to complete the combing out of the Warsaw Ghetto with the greatest severity and relentless tenacity. I therefore decided to destroy the entire Jewish residential area by setting every block on fire, including the blocks of residential buildings near the armament works. One concern after the other was systematically evacuated and subsequently destroyed by fire. The Jews then emerged from their hiding places and dug-outs in almost every case. Not infrequently, the Jews stayed in the burning buildings until, because of the heat and the fear of being burned alive they preferred to jump down from the upper stories after having thrown mattresses and other upholstered articles into the street from the burning buildings. With their bones broken, they still tried to crawl across the street into blocks of buildings which had not yet been set on fire or were only partly in flames. Of- the Jews changed their hiding places during the night, by moving into the ruins of burnt-out buildings, taking refuge there until they were found by our patrols. Their stay in the sewers also ceased to be pleasant after the first week. Frequently from the street, we could hear loud voices coming through the sewer shafts. Then the men of the Waffen SS, the Police or the Wehrmacht Engineers courageously climbed down the shafts to bring out the Jews and not infrequently they then stumbled over Jews already dead, or were shot at. It was always necessary to use smoke candles to drive out the Jews. Thus one day we opened 183 sewer entrance holes and at a fixed time lowered smoke candles into them, with the result that the bandits fled from what they believed to be gas to the center of the former Ghetto, where they could then be pulled out of the sewer holes there. A great number of Jews, who could not be counted, were exterminated by blowing up sewers and dug-outs.

The longer the resistance lasted, the tougher the men of the Waffen SS, Police and Wehrmacht became; they fulfilled their duty indefatigably in faithful comradeship and stood together as models and examples of soldiers, Their duty hours often lasted from early morning until late at night. At night, search patrols with rags wound round their feet remained at the heels of the Jews and gave them no respite. Not infrequently they caught and killed Jews who used the night hours for supplementing their stores from abandoned dug-outs and for contacting neighboring groups or exchanging news with them.

Considering that the greater part of the men of the Waffen- SS had only been trained for three to four weeks before being assigned to this action, high credit should be given for the pluck, courage, and devotion to duty which they showed. It must be stated that the Wehrmacht Engineers,too, executed the blowing up of dug-outs, sewers, and concrete buildings with undefatigability and great devotion to duty. Officers and men of the Police, a large part ofwhom had already been at the front, again excelled by their dashing spirit.

Only through the continuous and untiring work of all involved did we suceed in catching a total of 56,065 Jews whose extermination can be proved. To this should be added the number of Jews who lost their lives in explosions or fires but whose numbers could not be ascertained.

H1222-0102

H1222-0103

During the large-scale operation the aryan population was informed by posters that it was strictly forbidden to enter the former Jewish Ghetto and that anybody caught within the former Ghetto without a valid pass would be shot. At the same time these posters informed the aryan population again that the death penalty would be imposed on anybody who intentionally gave refuge to a Jew, especially lodged, supported, or concealed a Jew outside the Jewish residential area.

Permission was granted to the Polish police to pay to any Polish Policeman who arrested a Jew within the aryan part of Warsaw one third of the cash in the Jew's possession. This measure has already produced results.

The Polish population for the most part approved the measuress taken against the Jews. Shortly before the end of the large-scale operation, the Governor issued a special proclamation which he submitted to the undersigned for approval before publication, to the Polish population; in it he informed them of the reasons for destroying the former Jewish Ghetto by mentioning the assassinations carried out lately in the Warsaw area and the mass graves found in Catyn; at the same time they were asked to assist us in our fight against Communist agents and Jews(see enclosed poster.)

The large-scale action was terminated on 16 May 1943 with the blowing up of the Warsaw Synagogue at 2015 hours.

Now, there are no more factories in the former Ghetto. All the goods, raw materials, and machines there have been moved and stored somewhere else.. All buildings etc. have been destroyed. The only exception is the so-called Dzielna Prison of the Security Police, which was exempted from destruction.

III

Although the large-scale operation has been completed, we have to reckon with the possibility that a few Jews are still living in the ruins of the former Ghetto; therefore, this area must be firmly shut off from the aryan residential area and be guarded. Police Battalion III/23 has been charged with this duty. This Police Battalion has instructions to watch the former Ghetto, particularly to prevent anybody from entering the former Ghetto, and to shoot immediately anybody found inside the Ghetto without authority. The Commander of the Police Battalion will continue to receive further direct orders from the SS and Police Führer. In this way, it should be possible to keep the small remainder of Jews there, if any, under constant pressure and to exterminate them eventually. The remaining Jews and bandits must be deprived of any chance of survival by destroying all remaining buildings and refuges and cutting off the water supply.

It is proposed to change the Dzielna Prison into a concentration camp and to use the inmates to remove, collect and hand over for re-use the millions of bricks, the scrap-iron, and other materials.

IV.

Of the total of 56,065 Jews caught, about 7,000 were exterminated within the former Ghetto in the course of the large-scale action, and 6,929 by transporting them to T.II, which means 14,000 Jews exterminated altogether. Beyond the number of 56,065 Jews an estimated number of 5 to 6,000 were killed by explosions or in fires.

The number of destroyed dug-outs amounts to 631.

H1222-0104

Booty:
7 Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle,
59 Pistols of various calibers.
several hundred hand grenades, including Polish and home-made ones,
several hundred incendiary bottles,
home-made explosives,
infernal machines with fuses,
a large amount of explosives, ammunition for weapons of all calibers, including some machine-gun ammunition.

Regarding the booty of arms, it must be taken into consideration that the arms themselves could in most cases not be captured, as the bandits and Jews would, before being arrested, throw them into hiding places or holes which could not be ascertained or discovered. The smoking out of the dug-out by our men, also often made the search for arms impossible. As the dug-outs had to be blown up at once, a search later on was out of the question.

The captured hand grenades, ammunition, and incendiary bottles were at once re-used by us against the bandits.

Further booty:
1,240 used military tunics(part of them with medal-ribbons--Iron Cross and East Medal)
600 pairs of used trousers,
other equipment and German steel-helmets.
108 horses, 4 of them still in the former Ghetto(horse)

Up to 23 May 1943 we have counted:

4.4 million Zloty; furthermore about 5 to 6 million Zloty not yet counted, a great amount of foreign currency, e.g. $14,300 in paper and $9,200 in gold, moreover valuables(rings, chains, watches etc.) in great quantities.

State of the Ghetto at the termination of the large-scale operation:

Apart from 8 buildings(Police Barracks, hospital, and accomodations for housing working-parties) the former Ghetto is completely destroyed. Only the dividing walls are left standing where no explosions were carried out. But the ruins still contain a vast amount of stones and scrap material which could be used.

Warsaw, 16 May, 1943.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1061-PS
Cont'd.

(Daily reports)

Copy

SS Service Teletype Message

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Ref No. I ab St/Gr 16 07
Re: Ghetto Operation

Warsaw, 20 April 1943
Journal No. 516/43 secret.

To:
The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 19 April 1943:

Closing of Ghetto commenced 0300 hrs. At 0600 order to Waffen-SS(strength: 16/850) to comb out the remainder of the Ghetto. Hardly had the units fallen in, strong concerted fire-concentration by the Jews and bandits. The tank used in this action and the two heavy armored cars pelted with Molotov cocktails (incendiary bottles). Tank twice set on fire. Owing to this enemy counterattack, we had at first to take the units back. Losses in first attack: 12 men(3 SS-men, 6 Trawniki-men). About 800 hrs. second attack by the units, under the command of the undersigned. Although the counterattack was repeated, this time we succeeded in combing out the blocks of buildings according to plan. We caused the enemy to retire from the roofs and elevated prepared positions into the cellars or dug-outs and sewers. During this combing-out we caught only about 200 Jews. Immediately afterwards raiding parties were directed to dug-outs known to us with the order to pull out the Jews and to destroy the dug-outs. About 380 Jews captured. We found out that the Jews had taken to the sewers. Sewers were completely inundated, to make staying there impossible. About 1730 hrs. we encountered very strong resistance from one block of buildings including machine gun fire. A special raiding party invaded that block and defeated the enemy, but could not catch the resisters. The Jews and criminals resisted from base to base, and escaped at the last moment across lofts or through subterranean passages. About 2030 hrs. the esternal barricade was reinforced. All units were withdrawn from the Ghetto and dismissed to their barracks. Reinforcement of the barricade by 250 Waffen-SS men. Continuation of operation on 20 April 1943.

Units at my disposal:

SS-Panzer-Gren. Res. Batl.	6/400
SS-Cav. Res. Batl.	10/450
Police	6/165
Security Service.	2/48
Trawniki-men	1/150
Wehrmacht:	
1 10-cm-Howitzer	1/7
1 Flame-thrower	1
Engineers	2/16
Medical detachment	1/1
3 2.28-cm A.A. Guns	2/24

1 French tank of the Waffen-SS
2 heavy armored cars of the Waffen-SS

Total: 31/1262

H1222-0105

I put Major of Police Sternagel in command of today's operations subject to my further instructions if necessary.

At 0700 hrs 9 raiding parties were formed, each 1/36 strong, consisting of mixed units, to comb out and to search the remainder of the Ghetto intensively. This search is still in progress; its first objective will be completed by 1100 hrs. In the meantime it has been ascertained that part of the Ghetto which is no longer inhabited but not yet released and which contains several armament factories and the like, there are several centers of resistance, which were so strong that the tank could not go through. 2 raiding parties defeated these centers of resistance and made a passage for the tank men. In this operation we already had two wounded (Waffen-SS)

Enemy is much more cautious than yesterday, since he has of course learned of the heavy arms at our disposal.

My intention is first to comb out completely the remainder of the Ghetto and then to clean out in the same manner the so-called uninhabited Ghetto, which so far has not been released. It has been ascertained in the meantime that the latter part of the Ghetto contains at least 10 to 12 dug-outs, some of which are even in armament factories. The whole operation is made more difficult because there are still factories in the Ghetto which must be protected against bombardment and fire, because they contain machines and tools.

A further report will follow tonight.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

/s/ Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

certified copy:

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Teletype message

Copy:

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 20 April 1943.

Ref. no. I ob St/Gr 16 07-Journal No. 517/43 secret
Re: Ghetto Operation
To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Supplementing my teletype message of 20 April 1943--Ref. St/Gr 16 07, re Ghetto operation-- Ibeg to report as follows:

The resistance centers ascertained within the uninhabited but not yet released part of the Ghetto were crushed by a battle group of the Wehrmacht--Engineers and flame-throwers. The

H1222-0106

Wehrmacht had one wounded in this operation, shot through the lungs. Nine raiding parties broke through as far as the Northern limit of the Ghetto. 9 dug-outs were found, their inmates crushed when they resisted, and the dug-outs blown up. What losses the enemy suffered cannot be ascertained accurately. Altogether the 9 raiding parties caught 505 Jews today; those among them who are able-bodied were kept ready for transport to Poniatowo. At about 1500 hrs I managed to arrange that the block of buildings occupied by the Army Accommodation Office said to be occupied by 4,000 Jews is to be evacuated at once. The German manager was asked to call upon the Jewish workers to leave the block voluntarily. Only 28 Jews obeyed this order. Thereupon I resolved either to evacuate the block by force or to blow it up. The A.A. Artillery--3 2-cm. guns used for this operation had two men killed. The 10-cm howitzer, which also was used, expelled the gangs from their strong fortifications and also inflicted losses on them, as far as we were able to ascertain. This action had to be broken off owing to the fall of darkness. On 21 April 1943 we shall attack this resistance center again, as far as possible it will remain blocked off during the night.

In today's action we caught, apart from the Jews reported above, considerable stores of incendiary bottles, hand grenades, ammunition, military tunics, and equipment.

Losses: 2 dead (Wehrmacht)
7 wounded (6 Waffen SS, 1 Trawniki-man)

In one case the bandits had laid pressure mines. I have succeeded in causing the firms W.C. Toebbens, Schultz and Co., and Hoffman to be ready for evacuation with their entire personnel on 21 April 1943 at 0600 hrs. In this way, I hope to get the way free at last for cleaning out the Ghetto. The Trustee Toebbens has pledged himself to induce the Jews, numbering about 4 to 5,000, to follow him voluntarily to the assembling point for being resettled. In case this has as little success as was attained in the case of the Army Accommodation Office, I am going to clean out this part of the Ghetto as well by force. I beg to acknowledge receipt of the order which the Obergruppenführer communicated to me by telephone today, and of the powers granted to me.

Next report on 21 April 1943 at noon.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police.

Certified copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 21 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. Ia b St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 527/43

Re: Ghetto Operation.

H1222-0107

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy

Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 21 April 1943.

Supplementing the report which I made today about 1400 hrs by telephone, I beg to report:

Forces at my disposal as of 20 April 1943.

Start of Operation: 0700 hrs - the whole of the Ghetto has continued to be cordoned off since the start of the operations on 19 April 1943.

Inasmuch as the special operation concerning the block of buildings occupied by the Army Accommodation Office had to be interrupted yesterday because of darkness, one battle group reinforced by Engineers and heavy artillery was again sent into the block of buildings, which was found to contain an enormous quantity of dug-outs and subterranean passages firing from time to time. I resolved therefore to blow up those passages which we had discovered and subsequently to set the entire block on fire. Not until the building was well aflame did screaming Jews make their appearance, and they were evacuated at once. We had no losses in this operation. Precautionary measures were taken in order to ensure that the conflagration remained localized.

The main body of our forces was detailed to cleanse the so-called uninhabited, but not yet released, part of the Ghetto by proceeding from South to North. Before we started this action, we caught 5,200 Jews who had been employed in enterprises under the supervision of the Commissioner for Armament (Rüstungskommando) and transported them under armed guard to the Railway Station which had been chosen for use in the resettlement. I formed 3 search-parties to which were attached special raiding parties who had the duty to attack or blow up the dug-outs which were known to us. This operation had to be interrupted when darkness set in, after one half of the area mentioned had been combed out.

Continued on 22 April 1943, 0700 hrs.

Apart from the Jews who were to be evacuated, 150 Jews or bandits were killed in battle and about 80 bandits were killed when their dug-outs were blown up. The enemy today used the same arms as on the previous day, particularly home-made explosives. Samples have been kept by the SS and Police Fuehrer. For the first time we observed the participation of members of the Jewish Women's Battle Association(Chaluzim Movement). We captured rifles, pistols, hand grenades, explosives, horses, and parts of SS uniforms.

Own losses: 2 policemen, 2 SS-men, 1 Trawniki-man.

(light wounds)

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police.

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannführer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab St/Gr 16 07 -Journal Nr. 530/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.- supplement to Par. 1 of letter of 21 April 1943.
To: The higher SS and Police Fuehrer of Police

Krueger - or deputy

Cracow

Our setting the block on fire achieved the result in the course of the night that those Jews whom we had not been able to find despite all our search operations left their hide-outs under the roofs, in the cellars, and elsewhere, and appeared at the outside of the buildings, trying to escape the flames. Masses of them - entire families - were already aflame and jumped from the windows or endeavored to let themselves down by means of sheets tied together or the like. Steps had been taken so that these Jews as well as the remaining ones were liquidated at once. During the whole night there were shots from buildings which were supposed to be evacuated. We had no losses in our cordoning forces. 5,300 Jews were caught for the evacuation and removed.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop

SS- Brigadefuehrer
and Majorgeneral of Police

Certified copy;
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

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Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab St/Gr 16 07 - Journal Nr. 531/43 secret.
Ref: Ghetto Operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of the Ghetto Operation on 22 April 1943 up to 1200 hrs

One raiding party was dispatched to invade once more the block of buildings which for the greater part had burned out or was still aflame, in order to catch those Jews who were still inside. When shooting again started from one block against the men of the Waffen-SS, this block also was set on fire, with the result that a considerable number of bandits were scared from their hide-outs and shot while trying to escape. Apart from those, we caught about 180 Jews in the yards of the

H1222-0109

buildings. The main body of our units continued the cleansing action from the line where we terminated this action yesterday. This operation is still in progress. As on the preceding days local resistance was broken and the dug-outs we discovered were blown up. Unfortunately there is no way of preventing part of the Jews and bandits from taking refuge in the sewers below the Ghetto, where we can hardly catch them since they have stopped the flooding. The City Administration is not in a position to frustrate this nuisance. Neither did the use of smoke candles or the introduction of Creosote into the water have the desired result. Cooperation with the Wehrmacht splendid.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 22 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. ab St/Gr- 16 o7-Journal Nr. 532/43 secret.
Re : Ghetto Operation.

The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation of 22 April 1943. Report on action up to 1200 hrs has already been submitted by my messa e of today.

Continuing, I beg to report:

When the special raiding party searched the remainder of the blocks as already reported, they met with resistance at some places; they had the following success: 1,100 Jews caught for evacuation, 203 bandits and Jews killed, 15 dug-outs blown up. They captured 80 incendiary bottles and other booty. Units at my disposal: as reported by teletype message on 20 April 1943. Journal No. 516/43 secret.

Our losses: SS-Untersturmfuehrer Dehmke(dead); enemy hit a hand grenade which he carried. (SS-Cav.Res. Batl.)

1 Sergeant of Police(shot through the lungs)

When the Engineers blow up the dug-outs, a considerable number of Jews and bandits were buried under the ruins. In a number of cases it was found necessary to start fires in order to smoke the gangs out.

I must add that since yesterday some of the units have been shot at time and again from outside the Ghetto, that is, from the Aryan part of Warsaw. Raiding parties at once entered

the area in question and in one case succeeded in capturing 35 Polish bandits, Communists, who were liquidated at once. Today it happened repeatedly when we found it necessary to execute some bandits, that they collapsed shouting "Long live Poland", "Long live Moscow".

The operation will be continued on 23 April 1943, 0700 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Maj. Gen. of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

H1222-0111

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Copy

Teletype message.

From the SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 23 April 1943.

Ref. No. : I ab St/Gr-16 07-Journal No. 538/43 secret
Re: Ghetto Operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of Ghetto Operation on 23 April 1943.
Start: 0700 hours.

The whole of the former Ghetto had been divided for the purposes of today's combing-out operations into 24 districts. One reinforced searching party was detailed to each district with special orders. These assignments had to be carried out by 1600 hours.

Result of this action: 600 Jews and bandits ferreted out and captured, about 200 Jews and bandits killed, 48 dug-outs, some of them of a quite elaborate character, blown up. We captured apart from valuables and money - some gas masks.

The units had been informed that we intended to terminate the operation today. In the morning the Jews had already become aware of this instruction. This is why a renewed search by the searching parties was undertaken after an interval of 1 to 1½ hours. The result was, as always, that again Jews and bandits were discovered to be in various blocks. From one block shots were even fired against the cordoning units. An attack by a special battle group was ordered and in order to smoke the bandits out, every building was now set on fire. The Jews and bandits held out, every building was now set on fire. The Jews and bandits held their fire up to the last moment and then concerted their fire against the units. They even used carbines. A number of bandits who were shooting from balconies were hit by our men and crashed down.

Furthermore, today we discovered a place said to have been the headquarters of the "P PR"; we found it unoccupied and destroyed it. It was on this 5th day of operations that obviously we found the worst of the terrorists and activists, who so far had always found ways and means to dodge every

searching or evacuation action.

A racial German reported that again some Jews had escaped through the sewers into the aryan part of the city. We learned from a traitor that there were some Jews in a certain house. A special motorized raiding party invaded the building and caught 3 Jews, 2 of them females. During this operation their motor-car was pelted with one incendiary bottle and one explosive; 2 Policemen were wounded.

The whole operation is rendered more difficult by the cunning way in which the Jews and bandits act; for instance, we discover that the hearses which were used to collect the corpses lying around at the same time bring living Jews to the Jewish cemetery, and thus they are enabled to escape, from the Ghetto. Now this way of escape also is barred by continuous control of the hearses.

At the termination of today's operation about 2200 hours, we discovered that again about 30 bandits had passed into a so-called armaments factory, where they had found refuge. Since the forces are storing goods of great value in this enterprise, this factory was requested to evacuate the building by noon on 24 April: this will enable us to cleanse that labyrinth of a building tomorrow.

Today 3,500 Jews were caught who are to be evacuated from the factories. A total of 19,450 Jews have been caught for resettlement or already evacuated up to today. Of these about 2,500 Jews are still to be loaded. The next train will start on 24 April 1943.

Strength as of 22 April 1943, without 150 Trawniki men; these have already been put at the disposal of the Eastern Command as reinforcement for another assignment.

Our losses: 2 police corporals("SB") wounded,
1 Trawniki man wounded.

The operation will be continued on 24 April 1943, 1000 hours. This hour was chosen so that Jews who may still be in the Ghetto will believe that the operation was actually terminated today.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 24 April 1943.

Ref. Nr.: I ab St/Wdt-16 07 Journal No. 545/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Police
Krueger or deputy.

H1222-0112

Cracow

Progress of operation on 24 April 1943, start 1000 hours.

Contrary to the preceding days, the 24 searching parties which had again been formed did not start at one end of the Ghetto, but proceeded from all sides at the same time. Apparently the Jews still in the Ghetto were deceived by the fact that the operation did not start until 1000 hours into believing that the action really had been terminated yesterday. The search action, therefore, had especially satisfactory results today. This success is furthermore due to the fact that the non-commissioned officers and men have meanwhile become accustomed to the cunning fighting, methods and tricks used by the Jews and bandits and that they have acquired great skill in tracing down the dug-outs which are found in such great number. The raiding parties having returned, we set about to clean a certain block of buildings, situated in the north-eastern part of the former Ghetto. In this labyrinth of buildings there was a so-called armaments firm which reportedly had goods worth millions for manufacture and storage. I had notified the Wehrmacht of my intentions on 23 April 1943 about 2100 hours, and had requested them to remove their goods by 1200 hours. Since the Wehrmacht did not start this evacuation until 1000 hours I felt obliged to extend the term until 1800 hours. At 1815 hours a search party entered the premises, the building having been cordoned off, and found that a great number of Jews were within the building. Since some of these Jews resisted, I ordered the building to be set on fire. Not until all the buildings along the street and the back premises on either side were well aflame did the Jews, some of them on fire, emerge from these blocks, some of them endeavored to save their life by jumping into the street from windows and balconies, after having thrown down beds, blankets, and the like. Over and over again we observed that Jews and bandits, despite the danger of being burned alive, preferred to return into the flames rather than risk being caught by us. Over and over again the Jews kept up their firing almost to the end of the action: thus the engineers had to be protected by a machine gun when toward nightfall they had to enter forcibly a concrete building which had been very strongly fortified. Termination of today's operation; on 25 April 1943 at 0145 hours. 1660 Jews were caught for evacuation, 1814 pulled out of dug-outs, about 330 shot. Innumerable Jews were destroyed by the flames or perished when the dug-outs were blown up. 26 dug-outs were blown up and an amount of paper money, especially dollars was captured; this money has not yet been counted.

Our forces; as on the preceding day, minus 50 men of the Waffen SS.

Our losses: 2 SS men and one Trawniki man wounded.

Altogether there have now been caught in this action 25,500 Jews who lived in the former Ghetto. Since there are only vague estimates available of the actual number of inhabitants I assume that now only very small numbers of Jews and bandits still remain within the Ghetto.

Operation will be continued on 25 April 1943, 1300 hours.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of teletype messages nos. 1222 and 1223 of 24 April 1943. As far as can be predicted, the present large-scale operation will last until Easter Monday inclusive.

H1222-0113

Today large posters were affixed to the walls surrounding the Ghetto, announcing that everybody who enters the former Ghetto without being able to prove his identity will be shot.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed; Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Major
General of Police.

Certified Copy:

SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 25 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Kdt-16 07 - Journal No. 549/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 25 April 1943, start 1300 hours.

For today 7 search parties were formed, strength 1/70 each, each allotted to a certain block of buildings.

Their order was: "Every building is to be combed out once more; dug-outs have to be discovered and blown up, and the Jews have to be caught. If any resistance is encountered or if dug-outs cannot be reached, the buildings are to be burnt down". Apart from the operations undertaken by these 7 search parties, a special operation was undertaken against a center of bandits, situated outside the wall surrounding the former Ghetto and inhabited exclusively by Poles.

Today's operations of the search parties ended almost everywhere in the starting of enormous conflagrations. In this manner the Jews were forced to leave their hide-outs and refuges. A total of 1,960 Jews were caught alive. The Jews informed us that among them there are certain parachutists who were dropped here and bandits who had been equipped with arms from some unknown source. 274 Jews were killed. As in the preceding days, uncounted Jews were buried in blown up dug-outs and, as can be observed time and again, burned with this bag of Jews today. We have, in my opinion, caught a very considerable part of the bandits and lowest elements of the Ghetto. Intervening darkness prevented immediate liquidation. I am going to try to obtain a train for T II tomorrow. Otherwise liquidation will be carried out tomorrow. Today also, some armed resistance was encountered; in a dug-out three pistols and some explosives were captured. Furthermore, considerable amounts of paper money, foreign currency, gold coins, and jewelry were seized today.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-P
Contd.

The Jews still have considerable property. While last night a glare of fire could be seen above the former Ghetto, today one can observe a giant sea of flames. Since we continue to discover great numbers of Jews whenever we search and comb out, the operation will be continued on 26 April 1943. Start: 1000 hours.

Including today, a total of 27,464 Jews of the former Warsaw Ghetto, have been captured.

Our forces; as on the previous day.
Our losses; 3 members of the Waffen-SS
and one member of the security police wounded.

Total losses up to date:

Waffen SS	27 wounded
Police	9 "
Security Police	4 "
Wehrmacht	1 "
Trawniki men	9 "
	50 "

and 5 dead;

Waffen SS	2 dead
Wehrmacht	2 "
Trawniki men	1 "
	5 "

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw,

signed; Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorganeral of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 26 April 1943.

Ref. No. I. ab-St/Adt-16 07 -Journal Nr. 550/43 secret
Re: Ghetto operation - supplementary report

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

1.) The operation on 25 April 1943, was terminated at 2200 hrs.

2.)General effects of the execution of this operation.

The Poles resident in Warsaw are much impressed by the toughness of our operations in the foremr Ghetto. As can be seenfrom the daily reports, the general situation has greatly calmed down since the beginning of that operation within the city area of Warsaw. From this fact one may conclude that the bandits and

saboteurs resided in the former Ghetto, and that now all of them have been destroyed.

In this connection the fact may be of some interest, that an illegal ammunition store was seen to explode when we burned down a certain building in the dwelling area on which we were working at the time.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer
and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype Message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 26 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Wdt-16 07 Journal Nr. 551/43 secret.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger,--or deputy.

Cracow

Start of operation: 1000 hrs.

The whole of the former Ghetto was once more combed through today by the same search parties, each of them allotted to the same district as before. In this way I tried to bring about that the leaders of these parties work in thoroughfares, blocks of buildings, and courtyards which they know already and that thus they are able to penetrate deeper and deeper into the maze of dug-outs and subterranean passages. Almost every search party reported resistance, which however they broke either by returning fire or by blowing up the dug-outs. It becomes clearer and clearer that it is now the turn of the toughest and strongest among the Jews and bandits. Several times dug-outs have been forcibly broken open, the inmates of which had not come to the surface during the whole of this operation. In a number of cases the inmates of the dug-outs were hardly in a condition, when the dug-out had been blown up, to crawl to the surface. The captured Jews report that many of the inmates of the dug-outs became insane from the heat, the smoke, and the explosions. Several Jews were arrested who had kept close liaison with the group of Polish terrorists and collaborated with it. Outside the former Ghetto we arrested 29 Jews. During today's operation several blocks of buildings were burned down. This is the only and final method which forces this trash and sub-humanity to the surface. We again captured arms, incendiary bottles, explosive charges and considerable amounts of cash and foreign currency. Today I also arranged that several so-called armament and defense enterprises will evacuate their stores from the buildings at once, so that

H1222-0116

these buildings in which the Jews now have taken refuge, under the protection of the army of the German Wehrmacht and police, can be combed out. In one case we again discovered, as previously, that in a building which had been said to contain a giant enterprise there existed in fact almost no stores or goods. One factory was closed without further ado, and the Jews were evacuated.

Result of today's operation:

30 Jews evacuated, 1,330 Jews pulled out of dug-outs and immediately destroyed, 362 Jews killed in battle. Caught today altogether: 1,722 Jews. This brings the total of Jews caught to 29,186. Moreover, it is very probable that numerous Jews have perished in the 13 dug-outs blown up today and in the conflagrations.
At the time of writing not one of the Jews caught still remains within Warsaw. The scheduled transport to T II had no success(Note of Translator: This probably that no Jews were available for regular transport to the extermination camp.

Strength: as on preceding day.

Our losses: none

End of today's operation at 2145 hrs; will be continued on 27 April 1943 at 0900 hrs.

The SS and Police -Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major-general of Police;

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 27 April 1943.

Ref. No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 555/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.

To the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police

Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 27 April 1943. Start: 0900 hrs.

For today's operation I formed 24 raiding parties with the same task as on several days of last week; they had to search the former Ghetto in smaller groups. These search parties pulled 780 Jews out of dug-outs and shot 115 Jews who resisted. This operation was terminated about 1500 hrs.; some of the parties had to continue to operate because they had found more dug-outs.

H1222-0117

At 1600 hrs a special battle group, 320 officers and men strong, started cleansing a large block of buildings situated on both sides of the so-called Niska Street in the North-Eastern part of the former Ghetto. After the search the entire block was set on fire, after having been completely cordoned off. In this action a considerable number of Jews were caught. As before, they remained in the dug-outs, which were either below the ground or in the lofts of the buildings until the end. They fired their arms to the last moment, and then jumped down into the street, sometimes from as far up as the fourth floor, having previously thrown down beds, mattresses, etc, but not until the flames made any other escape impossible. A total of 2,560 Jews were caught today within the former Ghetto, of whom 547 were shot. Moreover, Jews in a not ascertainable number perished when dug-outs were blown up, or in the flames. The sum total of Jews, formerly residing in the Ghetto caught in this action, now amounts to 31,746.
We learned from an anonymous letter that there were a considerable number of Jews in a block of buildings adjoining the North-Eastern part of the Ghetto, but outside of it. A Special raiding party under the command of 1st. Lt. of Police Dichl was dispatched to attack these buildings. The raiding party discovered a gang of about 120 men, strongly armed with pistols, rifles, hand grenades, and light machine guns, who resisted. They succeeded in destroying 24 bandits in battle and arresting 52 bandits. The remainder could not be caught or destroyed, since darkness intervened. The buildings, however, were surrounded at once, so that an escape will hardly be possible. This cleansing action will be continued tomorrow. Moreover we arrested 17 Poles, among whom 2 Polish Policemen, who should have been aware, among other things, of the existence of this gang. In this operation we captured 3 rifles, 12 pistols, partly of heavier caliber, 100 Polish "pineapple" hand grenades, 27 German steel helmets, quite a number of German uniforms, tunics and coats which were even furnished with the ribbon of the East-medal, some reserve magazines for machine guns, 300 rounds of ammunition etc. The leader of the raiding party had a difficult task because the bandits were disguised in German uniform, but despite this fact, he did his duty with great efficiency. Among the bandits who were caught or killed, there were some Polish terrorists who were identified with certainty. Today we succeeded furthermore in discovering and liquidating one of the founders and leaders of the Jewish-Polish resistance movement. The external appearance of the Jews whom we are catching now shows that it is now the turn of those Jews who were the leaders of the entire resistance movement. They jumped from the buming windows and balconies, abusing Germany and the Fuehrer and cursing the German soldiers.
SS-men who descended into the sewers discovered that a great number of corpses of perished Jews are being washed away by the water.

Our strength:	From 0700 to 1900 hrs.	288 German Police)	
		200 Trawnikimen)	
		140 Polish Police)	Cordoning Forces.
	From 1900 to 0700 hrs	288 German Police)	
		250 Waffen-SS)	
		140 Polish Police)	

H1222-0118

Strength in the operation:

3/115 German Police
4/400 Waffen-SS
1/6 Engineering Serv.
2/30 security police
2/21 Engineers.

Our losses: 3 wounded:

2 Waffen-SS
1 Trawniki-man

Termination of operation: 2300 hrs.

Will be continued on 28 April 1943 at 1000hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw. signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Maj. Gen. of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From : The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 28 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr- 16 07 Journal Nr. 562/43 secr.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow.

Progress of operation on 28 April 1943. Start 1000 hrs.

Today, 10 raiding parties were formed for combing out the whole of the Ghetto. These raiding parties again discovered proceeding step by step, a number of dug-outs, which were found to have been prepared as far ago as the middle of last year for use in the resistance of the Jews. A total of 335 Jews were forcibly pulled out of these dug-outs. Apart from these operations, we continued to cleanse the resistance center used by the Jewish military organization, situated at the borders of the Ghetto. We succeeded in shooting 10 more bandits, and in arresting 9, beyond those caught yesterday, and in capturing more arms, ammunition, and military equipment. In the afternoon a battle group again was directed against a block of buildings which had already been combed out; the block was set on fire during this operation. As on previous days, masses of Jews emerged, forced out by the flames and the enormous clouds of smoke. At another point an Engineer Officer, attached by the Wehrmacht to the units with great trouble opened a dug-out situated about 3 meters below ground. From this dug-out, which had been ready since October of last year and was equipped with running water, toilet, and electric light, we pulled out 274 of the richest

H1222-0119

and most influential Jews. Today again we encountered very strong resistance in many places and broke it. It becomes clearer every day that we are now encountering the real terrorists and activists, because of the duration of the operation.

Result of today: 1,655 Jews caught for evacuation, of whom 110 were killed in battle.
Many more Jews were killed by the flames; moreover, Jews in an unascertainable number were destroyed by the dug-outs being blown up. By the results of today the number of Jews caught or destroyed rises to 33,401 altogether. This number does not include the Jews who were killed by fire or destroyed in the dug-outs.
Our strength: as on the previous day.
Our losses: 3 wounded(1 Police, 2 Waffen-SS)
Termination of operation: 2200 hrs. Will be continued on 29 April 1943. 1000 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
Signed: Stroop

SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannführer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 29 April 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 566/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto Operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation of 29 April 1943. Start 1000 hrs: As on the previous day I formed search parties, who had the special task of searching those blocks of buildings which had been recently separated. A larger raiding party was detailed to clean a certain block of buildings(formerly the Hallmann concern) and to burn this block down. 36 more dug-outs used for habitation were discovered altogether, and from them and other hideouts and from the burning buildings 2,359 Jews were caught, of whom 106 were killed in battle.
Captured are 2 rifles, 10 pistols, 10 kilograms of explosives, and ammunition of various types.
When a large dug-out was blown up, the entire building collapsed and everyone of the bandits perished. In the ensuing conflagration loud detonations and darting flames showed that the building must have contained large stores of ammunition and explosives. Some sewer entrances were blown up. Two exits discovered outside the Ghetto were also made unusable by blowing them up or walling them up.
The depositions of some of the inmates of the dug-outs are to the effect that these Jews have been unable to leave the dug-outs

for the last 10 days and that their food, etc. is now beginning to grow short because the large scale operation has lasted so long. Furthermore, the Jews testify that bandits appeared at night who were Jews or sometimes Poles, wearing black masks, who walled the dug-outs up from the outside and admonished them not to give any signs of life, so that they could continue to live in the Ghetto when the action was finished. Some of the armaments factories are being evacuated very slowly. In several cases one gains the impression that this is done intentionally. Thus I discovered with regard to one firm, Schulz and Co., which I had visited on Easter Monday and then instructed to start evacuation at once and to have it completed within 3 days, that up till today, Thursday, nothing had been done.

H1222-0121

Our strength: as on the previous day.
Our losses: none.
Termination of operation at 2100 hrs. Will be continued on 30 April 1943, 0900 hrs.
Total caught or destroyed: 35,760

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 30 April 1943.

Ref No. I ab-St/Gr-16 07 Journal No. 579/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto operation.

To: The higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 30 April 1943, start 0900 hrs.

Combing out by search parties was continued. Although some giant blocks of buildings now are completely burned out, the Jews continue to stay in the dug-outs 2 to 3 meters below ground. In many cases we are not able to discover those dug-outs unless some Jew, whom we have already caught, gives us a hint as to their whereabouts. Repeatedly, during the last few days, Jews have testified that some armed Jews emerge at night from some hide-outs or dug-outs and threaten the other Jews with shooting if they give any signs of life. We were able to ascertain beyond all doubt that several dug-outs had been closed from the outside by these bandits, who tried in this manner to prove that they meant business. Altogether, 30 dug-outs were discovered, evacuated, and blown up today. Again we caught a great number of bandits and subhumans. Apart from the bombing-out operations effected by small parties, two larger battle groups were occupied with bombing out and destroying by fire several interconnected blocks of buildings.

H1222-0122

A total of 1599 Jews were caught today, of whom 179 were killed in battle. The sum total of Jews caught up to date thereby rises to 37,359. 3,855 Jews were loaded today. The number of Jews in possession of arms was much higher than before among the Jews caught during the last few days. Today, we again captured arms and particularly parts of German uniforms from them. The operation against Fort Traugutta did not have any positive results. Inasfar as we were able to discover subterranean exits, we either occupied them or blew them up. In attacking one of the blocks we had to use a gun today.

Our strength:
Used in the operation:

Police	5/133
Security Police	3/36
Waffen SS	6/432
Engineer	2/40
Staff.	3/7

Cordoning forces:

Waffen SS	3/318
German Police	2/89
Trawniki men	200

moreover some Polish Police.

Our losses: 1 wounded (Police)

Termination of Today's large scale action: 2100 hours.

Will be continued on 1 May 1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 1, 1943.

Ref:Nr. I ab/St/Gr - 16 07 Journal No. 583/43 secret.
Re: Large scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger - or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large scale operation on 1 May 1943, start 0900 hrs.

10 searching parties were detailed, moreover a larger battle group was detailed to comb out a certain block of buildings,

with the added instruction to burn that block down. Within this block of buildings there existed a so-called armament factory which had not yet been entirely evacuated, although it had had enough time to do so. It was not exempted from the operation. Today's operation a total of 1,026 Jews were caught, of whom 245 were killed, either in battle or while resisting. Moreover, a considerable number of bandits and ringleaders were also caught. In one case a Jew who had already been made ready for transport fired three shots against a 1st Lieutenant of Police, but missed his mark. All the Jews caught today were forcibly pulled out of dug-outs. Not a single one gave himself up voluntarily, after his dug-out had been opened. A considerable part of the Jews caught were pulled out of the sewers. We continued systematically blowing up or blocking up the sewer entrances. In one case the Engineers laid a strong concentrated charge and had to proceed to an adjoining entrance where they had something to do. In the meantime a Jew emerged from the sewer, removed the fuse from the concentrated charge, and appropriated the charge. In the further course of this operation we suceeded in catching this Jew, still in possession of the concentrated charge.

In order to ascertain the movements of the Jews during the night, today I used for the first time 5 scouting parties, each 1/9 strong, at irregular intervals during the night. In general, it has to be stated that our men need estraordinary diligence and energy to discover the Jews who are still in so-called dug-outs, caves, and in the sewerage system. It can be expected that the remainder of the Jews who formerly inhabited the Ghetto will now be caught. The sum total of Jews caught so far has risen to 38,385. Not included in this figure are those who died in the flames or in the dug-outs. One patrol discovered an unascertainable number of corpes floating in a main sewer under the Ghetto. Outside of the Ghetto, in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw, the gendarmerie has shot a total of 150 Jews who could be proved to have escaped from Warsaw.

Again we captured pistols and explosives.

Our strength: Used in operation:

Police(German)	4/102
Waffen SS	7/350
Engineers(Wehrmacht)	2/38
Engineering Emergency Service.	1/6
Security Police	2/1

Cordoning units:

Waffen SS	300
German Police	1/ 71
Trawniki	250

Our losses: 1 Policeman - wounded yesterday, died from wounds.

Termination of today's large-scale action: 2200 hours.

Will be continued on 2 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS- Sturmbannfuehrer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

H1222-0124

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 2 May 1943.

Ref.No. I ab St/Gr-16 07 Journal No. 584/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 2 May 1943, start 1000 hrs: 9 raiding parties combed out the whole area of the former Ghetto; moreover a larger detachment was detailed to clean out or destroy one block of buildings grouped around the two armament enterprises Transavia and Wischniewski. To find more dug-outs, the raiding parties took along with them some Jews caught on the previous day to act as guides. In these operations the raiding parties pulled out 944 Jews from dug-outs; 235 more Jews were shot on this occasion. When the block of buildings mentioned above was destroyed, 120 Jews were caught and numerous Jews were destroyed when they jumped from the attics to the inner courtyards, trying to escape the flames. Many more Jews perished in the flames or were destroyed when the dug-outs and sewer entrances were blown up. The Jews were removed from two armaments concerns and the managers were requested to evacuate within a short time.

Altogether we caught today: 1,852 Jews.
The sum total of Jews caught thereby rises to 40,237 Jews.
27 dug-outs were discovered, forcibly opened and destroyed, arms and ammunition captured. When the external barricade was shot at and when some Jews who broke out from a sewer entrance outside the Ghetto made an attack, we suffered 7 losses, 4 Policemen and 3 Polish Policemen. The scouting parties used during the night encountered armed resistance from some Jews who under the protection of darkness ventured to emerge from their holes and dug-outs. We did not suffer losses thereby. On the other hand, a considerable number of Jews were killed or wounded in this operation.

Our Strength:

Used in operation:	German Police	3/98
	Engineering Em Service	1/6
	Security Police	3/12
	Engineers(Wehrmacht)	2/37
	SS-Gren	11/409
	SS-Cav.	3/7
Cordoning forces	German Police	2/9
	SS-Gren.	1/300
	Trawniki	200

Our losses: 4 Policemen wounded
3 Polish policemen wounded.

Present at today's large-scale operation was the Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police Krueger.
Termination of operation: 2030 hours. Will be continued on 3 May 1943, 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
Signed: Stroop
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 3 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab-St/Gr- 16 07-Journal Nr. 597/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East.
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Kruemer-- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 3 May 1943, start 0900 hrs. In the combing-out operation of the former Jewish Ghetto today 19 more dug-outs were discovered and the result was as follows:

Pulled out of dug-outs.	1,392 Jews.
shot	95
Evacuated from former armament factories.	177

The sum total of Jews caught thereby rises to 41,806 Jews In most cases the Jews offered armed resistance before they left the dug-outs. We had two casualties(wounded). Some of the Jews and bandits fired pistols from both hands. Since we discovered several times today, that Jewesses had pistols concealed in their bloomers, every Jew and bandit will be ordered, from today on, to strip completely for the search. We captured among other things, one German rifle, model 98 two 08 pistols and other calibers, also home-made hand grenades. The Jews cannot be induced to leave their dug-outs until several smoke candles have been burned. According to depositions made yesterday and today, the Jews were asked during the second half of 1942 to erect air raid shelters. At that time under the camouflage of erecting air-raid shelters, they began to build the dug-outs which they are now inhabiting, in order to use them for an anti-Jewish operation. Some of the scouting parties used in the Ghetto were shot at last night. One casualty(wounded). Thesesscouting parties reported that groups of armed bandits marched through the Ghetto.

Strength: As on the previous day.
Losses: 3 SS-men wounded.
Termination of today's operation: 2100 hrs.
Will be continued on 4 May 1943. 0900 hrs.

3,019 Jews were loaded.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

H1222-0125

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 4 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 603/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 4 May 1943, start 0900 hrs.

For mopping up the dug-outs a raiding party was sued, 1/60 strong and reinforced by an Engineers' detachment provided by the Wehrmacht. This raiding party pulled 550 Jews out of dug-outs and killed in battle 188 Jews. Discovering the dug-outs becomes more and more difficult. Often they can only be discovered by betrayal through other Jews. If the Jews are requested to leave their dug-out voluntarily, they hardly ever obey; they can only be forced to do so by the use of smoke-candles

The main [illegible] were [illegible] 1100 hours to comb out, mop up, and [illegible] of buildings, containing the former [illegible] and others. After these [illegible] cordoned off, we requested the Jews [illegible] buildings to come forward voluntarily [illegible] Jews for evacuation. [illegible] buildings were well aflame and [illegible] considerable number of Jews [illegible] to do so [illegible] the flames and the smoke. Time [illegible] through burning buildings [illegible] during the [illegible] from [illegible] and were only [illegible] Today we [illegible] and innumerable Jews were [illegible] out and in the flames. The [illegible]

As is learned from depositions made by the Jews, today we caught part of the governing body of the so-called "Party". One member of the committee which leads the gang will be used tomorrow for mopping up some more fortified dug-outs with armed Jews inside. When the armament enterprises were evacuated, we again observed that the goods carted away were by no means valuable military equipment, as had been pretended, but trifles, like used furniture and other requisitioned items. We took appropriate measures against this at once.

The scouting parties who patrolled during the night in the former Ghetto again reported movements of the Jews in the burned out and destroyed streets and countryside. In order to be better able to take the Jews by surprise, [illegible] scouting parties at night [illegible] other stuff round their shoes. In skirmish [illegible] scouting parties and Jews, 30 Jews were shot.

H1222-0126

We captured 1 carbine, 3 pistols, and some ammunition. During the conflagration a considerable amount of stored ammunition exploded.

Our strength:
used in operation:

German Police	4/101
Engineering Em. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers.	2/41
Waffen SS.	11/407

Cordoning forces;	Day	Night
German Police	2/87	1/11
WaffenSS	25	1/300
Trawniki	200	
Polish Police	1/180	1/180

Our losses: None.

Termination of operation: 2330 hours, will be continued on 5 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Major-general of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

Form: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 5 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab/St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 607/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

TO: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 5 May 1943. Start 1000 hrs. In the beginning of today's operations the raiding parties seemed to have less results than on the preceding days. When the operation terminated, however, quite a number of dug-outs had again been discovered, owing to the tracking ability of the men and to betrayal; 40 of these dug-outs were destroyed. As far as possbile, the Jews in these dug-outs were caught(1070 altogether). The combing out patrols shot about 126 Jews. Today again the Jews resisted in several places until they were captured. In several cases the entrances(hatches) of the dug-outs were forcibly held or bolted from the inside, so that only by using a strong explosive charge could we force them open and destroy the inmates. Today, we again captured arms and ammunition, including one pistol. From one enterprise still in existence(so-called Frosta) 2,850 Jews were caught for evacuation. This figure was included in the sums total

reported earlier, so that only 1,070 have to be added.; the present sum total therefore is 45,159.
Our strength: as on the preceding day.
Our losses: 1 SS man wounded, 1 Policeman wounded.
Sum total of losses to date: 8 dead, 55 wounded.

Termination of operation: 2200 hrs. Will be continued on 6 May 1943, 0800 hrs.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed; Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 6 May 1943.

Ref. No.: I ab/St/Gt 16 07 Journal No. 614/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto large-scale operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 6 May 1943, start 0930 hrs.

Today we combed especially those blocks of buildings which were destroyed by fire on 4 May 1943. Although it was hardly to be expected that any living person could still exist in these blocks, we discovered quite a number of dug-outs in which a burning heat had developed. From these dug-outs and from other dug-outs which we discovered in other parts of the Ghetto, we pulled out 1,553 Jews. While resisting, and in a skirmish, 356 Jews were shot. In this skirmish the Jews fired from 68 pistols and other calibers and threw Polish "pineapple" hand grenades. One SS Unterscharfuehrer was wounded and a total of 47 dug-outs were destroyed.

2 men of the external cordoning forces were wounded. The Jews who had broken out from the Ghetto seem to be returning now with the intention of assisting the Ghetto Jews by force or liberating them. One Jew who had escaped from Lublin was caught just outside of the Ghetto wall. He was armed as follows: 1 08 pistol, ample reserve ammunition, 2 Polish "pineapple" hand grenades. It could not be reliably ascertained so far whether the so-called "Party Directorate" of the Jews("PPR") have been caught or destroyed. We are on their traces. It is to be hoped that tomorrow we shall succeed in tracing down this so-called Party Directorate. In order to enable us to intercept more effectively the Jews and ban dits who approach the Ghetto, covering detachments of the

H1222-0128

external barricade were shifted farther inside the aryan part. The former miniature Ghetto "Prosta" was searched by raiding parties today. We caught some Jews who had stayed behind. The firm Toebbens was requested to evacuate, this miniature Ghetto by noon on 10 May 1943. The so-called Library, situated outside the Ghetto, was put at their disposal for temporary storage of their raw materials, etc.

The sum total of Jews caught so far rises to 47,068. The Polish Police take pains to deliver to my office every Jew who turns up within the city, because they are eager to win such premiums as have been paid in earlier cases. The undersigned received some anonymous letters in which he was notified of the fact that some Jews are staying in the aryan part of the city. One anonymous letter draws a parallel between Katyn and the large-scale action within the Ghetto.

Our Strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	4/101
Engineering Em. Service.	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	3/72
Waffen SS	10/500

Cordoning forces.	Day	Night
German Police	2/87	1/11
Waffen SS	25	1/300
Trawniki	200	-
Polish Police	1/180	1/180

Our losses:

1 Policeman dead
1 " seriously wounded
1 SS Unterscharfuehrer less seriously wounded.

Termination of Operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 7 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

Copy

Teletype message

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 7 May 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ab/St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 616/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.

Krueger--or Deputy

Cracow.

H1222-0129

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Progress of large-scale operation on 7 May 1943, start 1000 hrs.

The combing-out parties today obtained the following results: 49 dug-outs discovered. Part of the Jews were caught. A considerable, not ascertainable, number of Jews who refused to leave the dug-outs and offered armed resistance were destroyed when the dug-outs were blown up. Altogether 1,019 Jews were caught alive today, 255 shot. The sum total of Jews caught so far rises to 48,342. Today we again encountered armed resistance in several cases, whereby we lost 1 SS man (wounded) We captured 4 pistols of various calibers and some stores of ammunition.
The location of the dug-out used by the so-called select "Party Directorate" is now known. It is to be forced open tomorrow. The Jews testify that they emerge at night to get fresh air, since it is unbearable to stay permanently within the dug-outs owing to the long duration of the operation. On the average the raiding parties shoot 30 to 50 Jews each night. From these statements it was to be infered that a considerable number of Jews are still underground in the Ghetto. Today we blew up a concrete building which we had not been able to destroy by fire. In this operation we learned that the blowing up of a building is a very lengthy process and takes an enormous amount of explosives. The best and only method for destroying the Jews therefore still remains the setting of fires.

Our strength: as on the preceding day.

Our losses: 1 Waffen-SS man wounded.

Termination of Operation: 2100 hours. will be continued on 8 May 1943 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified Copy;
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 8 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab St/G r 16 07 Journal No. 624/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of operation on 8 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The whole former Ghetto was searched today by raiding parties for the remaining dug-outs and Jews. As reported some days a number of subhumans, bandits, and terrorists still remain in the dug-outs, where heat has become intolerable by reason of the fires. These creatures know only too well that their

H1222-0130

H1222-0131

only choice is between remaining in hiding as long as possible or coming to the surface and trying to wound or kill off the men of the Waffen-SS, Police, and Wehrmacht who keep up the pressure against them.

We continued today the operation against the dug-out of the so-called select "Party Directorate" which we had discovered yesterday, as reported in my teletype message yesterday. We succeeded in forcing open the dug-out of the Party Directorate and in catching about 60 heavily armed bandits. We succeeded in catching and liquidating Deputy Leader of the Jewish Military Organization "ZWZ" and his so-called Chief of Staff. There were about 200 Jews in this dug-out, of whom 60 were caught and 140 were destroyed, partly owing to the strong effect of smoke-candles, and partly owing to heavy explosive charges which were laid in several places. The Jews whom we caught had already reported that innumerable Jews had been killed by the effect of the smoke-candles. The fight of the first six days was hard, but now we are able to state that we are catching those Jews and Jewesses who were the ringleaders in those days. Every time a dug-out is forced open, the Jews in it offer resistance with the arms at their disposal, light machine guns, pistols, and hand grenades. Today we again caught quite a number of Jewesses who carried loaded pistols in their bloomers, with the safety catch released. Some depositions speak of 3 to 4,000 Jews who still remain in underground holes, sewers, and dug-outs. The undersigned is resolved not to terminate the large-scale operation until the last Jew has been destroyed.

A total of 1,091 Jews were caught today in dug-outs; about 280 Jews were shot in battle, innumerable Jews were destroyed in the 43 dug-outs which were blown up. The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 49,712. Those buildings which had not yet been destroyed by fire, were set on fire today and we discovered that a few Jews were still hiding somewhere within the walls or in the staircases.

Our strength:

Used in operation;

German Police	4/101
Engineering Em Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	3/69
Waffen SS	13/527

Cordoning Forces:

	Day:	Night:
German Police	1/87	1/36
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses:

2 Waffen SS dead,
2 Waffen SS wounded
1 Engineer wounded.

A Policeman wounded on 7 May 1943 died today from wounds. We captured about 15 to 20 pistols of various calibers, considerable stores of ammunition for pistols and rifles, moreover a number of hand grenades, made in the former armament factories.

Termination of action; 2130 hours, will be continued on 9 May 1943 1000 hours.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.
signed; Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw
Warsaw, 9 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Gr 1607 Journal No. 625/43
Re: Large scale Ghetto operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 9 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The operation carried out today had the following result: The raiding parties at work today discovered 42 dug-outs. From these dug-outs we pulled out alive 1,037 Jews and bandits. In battle 319 bandits and Jews were shot, moreover an uncertain number were destroyed when the dug-outs were blown up. The block of buildings which formerly contained the "Transavia" concern was destroyed by fire; in this operation we again caught a number of Jews, although this block had been combed through several times.

Again we captured some pistols and hand grenades.

Our strength
Used in operation:

German Police	4/103
Security Police	2/12
Engineers	3/67
Waffen SS	13/547

Cordoning Forces.	Day	Night
German Police	1/87	1/36
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: none

The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 51,313. Outside the former Ghetto 254 Jews and bandits were shot.

Termination of operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 10 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
Signed :Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Majorgeneral of Police

Certified copy

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw,

Warsaw, 10 May, 1943.

Ref. Nr. I ob St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 627/43 secret
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale action on 10 May 1943, start 1000 hrs.

Today raiding parties again combed out the area of the former Ghetto. As on preceeding days we again pulled out of the dug-outs, against all expectations, a considerable number of Jews. The resistance offered by the Jews had not weakened today. In contrast to the previous days, it seems that those members of the main body of the Jewish battle group who are still in existence and have not been destroyed have retired into the ruins still within their reach, with the intention of firing from there against our men and inflicting casualties.

Today we caught a total of 1,183 Jews alive. 187 bandits and Jews were shot. Again a not ascertainable number of Jews and bandits were destroyed in the blown-up dug-outs. The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 52,683.

Today at 0900 hours a truck drove up to a certain sewer in the so-called Prosta. Someone in the truck exploded two hand grenades, which was the signal for the bandits who were standing ready in the sewer to climb out of it. The bandits and Jews - there are always some Polish bandits among them - armed with carbines, small arms, and one machine gun, climbed into the truck and drove away in an unknown direction. The last man of the gang, who stood sentry in the sewer and had the duty of closing the sewer lid, was captured. It is he who gave the above information. He testified that most of the members of the gang, which had been divided into several battle groups, had either been killed in battle or had committed suicide because they had realized the futility of continuing the fight. The search for the truck, which was ordered at once, had no results. The bandits testified further that the Prosta is now the refuge for the still existing Jews because the Ghetto has become too hot for them. For this reason, I resolved to deal with the Prosta in the same manner as with the Ghetto, and to destroy this miniature Ghetto.

Today, we again captured small arms and some ammunition. The Security police yesterday succeeded in capturing a workshop outside the Ghetto which manufactured 10 to 11,000 explosive charges and other ammunition.

Our Strength: as on the preceding day.

Our losses: 3 SS men wounded.

Owing to the excellent under standing between us and the Wehrmacht, the detachment of Engineers was reinforced. Moreover,

H1222-0133

a considerable amount of explosives was put at our disposal.

Termination of operation: 2200 hours, will be continued on 11 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
Of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 11 May 1943.

Ref Nr. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 629/43 secret.
Re: Ghetto large-scale operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police.
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 11 May 1943, start 0930 hours

The scouting parties sent out last night again reported that there must still be some Jews within the dug-outs, since some Jews were seen in the ruined streets. The scouting parties shot 12 Jews. On the basis of these reports, today I again formed raiding parties who in combing-out operations discovered, captured, and destroyed a total of 47 dug-outs. Today again we caught some Jews who had taken refuge in ruins which were still protected by a roof. The Jews and bandits are still seeking this new refuge, because staying in the dug-outs has become unbearable. One dug-out was discovered which contained about 12 rooms equipped with plumbing, running water, and separate bathrooms for men and women. Considerable amounts of food were captured or secured, in order to make it more and more difficult for them to get necessary food.

A total of 931 Jews and bandits were caught. 53 bandits were shot. More of them perished when dug-outs were blown up and when a small block of buildings was destroyed by fire. The total of Jews caught up to date has risen to 53,667. We captured several pistols, hand grenades, and ammunition.

We have not been able to smoke out the sewers systematically once more, since we are short of smoke-candles. "OFK" is ready to provide new smoke-candles.

Our strength
Used in operation:
German Police 6/126
Engineering Em. Service. 1/6

H1222-0134

Security Police	2/14
Engineers	4/76
Waffen SS	12/308

Cordoning Forces.	Day	Night
German Police	1/112	1/86
Waffen SS	-	1/130
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our Losses: 1 SS man wounded.

Total of Losses up to date: 71 wounded, 12 dead.

Termination of today's operation: 2145 hours, will be continued on 12 May 1943, 0930 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major General of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw, 12 May 1943.

Ref No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal No. 637/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 12 May 1943, start 0930 hours.

When the raiding parties combed out the area for remaining dug-outs, in which Jews were hiding, they succeeded in discovering 30 dug-outs. 663 Jews were pulled out of them and 133 Jews were shot. The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 54,463.

Furthermore today the units cordoning off the miniature Ghetto were reinforced and destroyed by fire. Probably a considerable number of Jews perished in the flames, no accurate information in this regard could be obtained since the fire was still burning when darkness set in. One concrete building in the Prosta, from which Jews had been removed, was heavily damaged by blowing-up operations in order to make it impossible for the bandits to use it as a base later.

H1222-0135

It is noteworthy that the Poles, without having been warned, took appropriate measures for protecting their window-panes, etc., before the blowing-up started.

The transports of Jews leaving here will be directed to T.II beginning today.

Our strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	5/126
Engineering Bn. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers	4/74
Waffen SS	12/508

Cordoning forces	Day	Night
German Police	1/112	1/86
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	160	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 1 Waffen SS man wounded.

Termination of today's operation: 2100 hours, will be continued on 13 May 1943, 1000 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer
in the District of Warsaw
signed: Stroop

SS Brigadefuehrer and
Major General of Police

Certified copy:
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, 13 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/ St/Gr 16 07 Journal no. 641/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 13 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

In combing out the Ghetto and the miniature Ghetto(Frost) today we found 234 Jews. 155 Jews were shot in battle. Today it became clear that the Jews and bandits whom we are catching now belong to the so-called battle groups. All of them are young fellows and females between 18 and 25 years of age. When we captured one, a real skirmish took place, in which the

H1222-0136

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. [illegible]
Contd.

Jews not only fired from 08 pistols and Polish Vis pistols, but also threw Polish "pineapple" hand grenades at the Waffen-SS men. After part of the inmates of the dug-out had been caught and were about to be searched, one of the females as quick as lightning put her hand under her shirt, as many others had done, and fetched from her bloomers a "pineapple" hand grenade, drew the safety-catch, threw the grenade among the men who were searching her, and jumped quickly to cover. It is only thanks to the presence of mind of the men that no casualties ensued.

The few Jews and criminals still staying in the Ghetto have for the last few days been using the hide-outs they can still find among the ruins, retiring at night into the dug-outs whose location is known to them, to eat and get provisions for the next day. Lately we have been unable to extract information on the whereabouts of further dug-outs from the captured Jews. The remainder of the inmates of that dug-out where the skirmish took place were destroyed by using heavier explosive charges. From a Wehrmacht concern we evacuated 327 Jews today. The Jews we catch now are sent to T.II.

The total of Jews caught has risen to 55,179

Our Strength:
used in operation.

German Police	4/182
Engineering Em. Service	1/6
Security Police	2/14
Engineers.	4/74
Waffen SS.	12/517

Cordoning forces.	Day	Night
German Police	2/137	1/87
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	-
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses; 2 Waffen SS dead
3 Waffen SS wounded
1 Policeman wounded.

The 2 Waffen SS men lost their lives in the air attack against the Ghetto.

33 dug-outs were discovered and destroyed. Booty: 6 pistols, 2 hand grenades, and some explosive charges.

Termination of today's operation 2100 hours, will be continued on 14 May 1943, 1000 hours.

My intention is to terminate the large-scale operation on 16 May 1943 and to turn all further measures over to Police battalion III/23. Unless ordered otherwise, I am going to submit to the conference of SS and Policefuehrers a detailed report of the operation, including an appendix containing photos.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Major-general of Police.

Certified Copy
SS Sturmmannfuehrer.

H1222-0137

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Contd.

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw 14 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/G 16 07 Journal No. 646/43 secret.
Re : Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Kruemer--or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 14 May 1943, start 1000 hours.

The raiding parties formed today went to work within the areas allotted to each of them under orders to force open further dwelling dug-outs and to catch the Jews. In this way a considerable number of bandits and Jews were caught, especially as some traces had been discovered during the night which were now followed up with good results. The night patrols clashed with armed bandits several times. These bandits fired a machine gun and small arms. In this operation we had four casualties, 3 Waffen-SS men and 1 Policeman. Repeatedly, shots were fired from the aryan part against the external barricade. In the skirmishes about 30 bandits were shot and 9 Jews and bandits, members of an armed gang, were captured. One dug-out was taken during the night, the Jews captured, and some pistols, among them one of 12-mm caliber, were captured. In one dug-out inhabited by 100 persons, we were able to capture 2 rifles, 16 pistols, some hand grenades and incendiary appliances. Of the bandits who resisted, some again wore German military uniform, German steel helmets and "Knobelbecher". Apart from the carbines, we captured 60 rounds of German rifle ammunition. One raiding party had a skirmish with a gang, 10 to 14 strong, on the roofs of a block of buildings at the border of the Ghetto(aryan part). The bandits were destroyed; we suffered no losses.

The captured bandits repeatedly testify that still not all persons in the Ghetto have been caught. They confidently expect that the action will soon be over, and that they will then be able to continue to live in the Ghetto. Several bandits stated that they had long been in a position to kill off the leader of the action, the "General", as they call him, but that they would not do so, since they had orders to that effect to avoid the risk of a further intensification of the anti-Jewish measures.

Today again some concrete buildings in which the bandits find refuge time and again were blown up by the engineers.

In order to force the bandits in the sewers to come to the surface, 183 sewer entrances were opened at 1500 hours, and smoke-candles were lowered into them at an ordered x-time; thereupon the bandits, seeking escape from what they supposed to be poison gas, crowded together in the center of the former Ghetto, and we were able to pull them out of the sewer entrances there.

I shall come to a decision after tomorrow's operations regarding termination of the action.

H1222-0138

Today SS Gruppenfuehrer and Lieutenant General of Waffen-SS von Hoefff was present during the operations.

Our strength :

Used in operation:

German Police	4/184
Engineering Em. Serv.	1/6
Security police	2/16
Engineers.	4/73
Waffen-SS	12/510

Cordoning forces	Day	Night
German Police	2/138	1/87
Waffen SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	
Polish Police	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 5 wounded, 4 Waffen SS, 1 Police

A total of 398 Jews were caught today, furthermore 154 Jews and bandits were shot in battle. The total of the Jews caught has risen to 55,731.

Booty: rifles, pistols, and ammunition. Further, a number of incendiary bottles(Molotov cocktails.)

Termination of action; 2115 hours, will be continued on 15 May 1943 0900 hours.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral of Police.

Certified copy
SS Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 15th 1943.

Ref. No. I ab/St/Gr - 16 07 Journal No. 648/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger-- or deputy.

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 15 April 1943, start 0900 hours.

The 5 scouting parties who patrolled the Ghetto last night reported that they encountered Jews only sporadically. In contrast to the preceding nights, they were able to shoot 6 or 7 Jews. The combing-out actions today also had little result. 29 more dug-outs were discovered; but part of them were no

longer inhabited. A total of 87 Jews were caught today and 67 bandits and Jews were shot in battle. In a skirmish which developed around noon, and in which the bandits again resisted by using Molotov cocktails, pistols, and home-made hand grenades, the gang was destroyed; but subsequently a Policeman was wounded by a shot through the right thigh. A special unit once more searched the last block of buildings which was still intact in the Ghetto, and subsequently destroyed it. In the evening the chapel, mortuary, and all other buildings on the Jewish cemetery were blown up or destroyed by fire.
The sum total of Jews caught has risen to 55,885.

Our strength:

Used in operation:

German Police	4/184
Engineering Em. S.	1/6
Security Police	2/16
Engineers.	4/74
Waffen-SS	12/510

Cordoning forces.	Day	Night
German Police	2/138	1/87
Waffen-SS	-	1/300
Trawniki	270	-
Polish Police.	1/160	1/160

Our losses: 1 Policeman wounded.

We captured 4 pistols of larger calibers, 1 infernal machine with fuse, 10 kilograms of explosives, and a considerable amount of ammunition. Termination of operation: 2130 hours. Will be continued on 16 May 1943, 1000 hours.

I will terminate the large-scale operation on 16 May 1943 at dusk, by blowing up the Synagogue, which we did not succeed in accomplishing today, and will subsequently charge Police Battalion III/23 with continuing and completing the measures which are still necessary.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in the
District of Warsaw.

Signed: Stroop
SS Brigadefuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police

Certified copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype message.

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw

Warsaw, May 16th 1943.

Ref. No. I ab-St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 652/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy

Cracow

Progress of large-scale operation on 16. May 1943. start 1000 hours.

180 Jews, bandits, and subhumans were destroyed. The former Jewish quarter of Warsaw is no longer in existence. The large-scale actionswas terminated at 2015 hours by blowing up the Warsaw Synagogue.
The measures to be taken with regard to the established banned areas were handed over to the commander of police battalion III/23, whom I instructed carefully.

Total number of Jews dealt with 56,065, including both Jews caught and Jews whose extermination can be proved.

No losses today.

I will submit a final report to the Conference of SS Police Fuehrer on 18 May 1943.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.
signed: Stroop

SS-Brigade Fuehrer and Majorgeneral
of Police.

Certified Copy:
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

- -

Copy

Teletype Message:

From: The SS and Police Fuehrer in the District of Warsaw.

Warsaw 24 May 1943.

Ref. No. I ab- St/Gr 16 07 Journal Nr. 633/43 secret.
Re: Large-scale Ghetto operation.
Ref: Your teletype message Nr. 946 of 21 May 1943.

To: The Higher SS and Police Fuehrer East,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and General of Police
Krueger -- or deputy.

Cracow

I beg to reply to the above teletype message:

No. 1:

Of the total of 56,065 caught, about 7,000 were destroyed in the former Ghetto during large-scale operation. 6,929 Jews were destroyed by transporting them to T.II; the sum total of Jews destroyed is therefore 13,929. Beyond the number of 56,065 an estimated number of 5 to 6,000 Jews were destroyed by being blown up or by perishing in the flames.

No. 2:

H1222-0141

A total of 631 dug-outs were destroyed.

No. 3 (booty)

7 Polish rifles, 1 Russian rifle, 1 German rifle
59 pistols of various calibers.
several 100 hand grenades, including Polish and home-made ones.
a few 100 incendiary bottles,
home-made explosive charges,
infernal machines with fuses,
large amounts of explosives, ammunition for all calibers, including machine-gun ammunition.

With regard to the bag of arms one must take into consideration that in most cases we were not able to capture the arms themselves, since the Jews and bandits before they were captured threw them away into hide-outs and holes which we could not discover or find. The smoke which we had developed in the dug-outs also prevented our men from discovering and capturing the arms. Since we had to blow up the dug-outs at once we were not in a position to search for the arms later on.
The hand grenades, explosive charges, and incendiary bottles captured were used at once against the bandits.
Furthermore, we captured:

1,240 used uniform tunics(partly equipped with medal ribbons, Iron Cross and East medal)
600 pairs of used trousers.
pieces of equipment, and German steel-helmets,
108 horses, 4 of them in the former Ghetto(hearse)

We counted up to 23 May 1943.:

4.4 million Zloty. We captured moreover about 5 to 6 million Zloty, not yet counted, a considerable amount of foreign currency, including:

$14,300 in paper.
$ 9,200 in gold.
large amounts of valuables(rings, chains, watches etc.)

No. 4:

With the exception of 8 buildings,(Police barracks, hospital and accomodations for working parties) the former Ghetto has been completely destroyed. Where blowing-up was not carried out, only partition walls are still standing. But the ruins still contain enormous amounts of bricks and scrap material which could be used.

The SS and Police Fuehrer in
the District of Warsaw.
signed; Stroop
SS-Brigadefuehrer and Major-
general of Police.

Certified Copy;
SS-Sturnbannfuehrer.

H1222-0142

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS
Cont'd.

Pictorial Report.

(Translator's note: captions of photos follow in order)

1. The building of the former Jewish Council.
2. Out of the factories.
3. Discussion of the evacuation of a factory.
4. The Jewish section chiefs of the armament factory Brauer.
5. Brauer Company!
6. Column marching to the railway station.
7. On the way to the transhipping place.
8. Search and interrogation.
9. Jewish Rabbis.
10. Jewish Rabbis.
11. a patrol.
12. Dregs of humanity.
13. Forcibly pulled out of dug-outs.
14. Just pulled out of a dug-out.
15. Just pulled out of a dug-out.
16. These bandits resisted by force of arms.
17. Bandits destroyed in battle.
18. A dug-out is opened.
19. Jewish traitors.
20. Bandits!
21. Smoking-out of the Jews and bandits.
22. A place which had been prepared for escape and jumping down.
23. Destruction of a block of buildings(2 photos)
24. Destruction of a block of buildings.
25. (no caption)
26. On the way to the transhipping place.
27. Jews are marched away.
28. On the way to the transhipping place.
29. Photos showing parts of so-called dwelling dug-outs.
30-33. (no caption)
34. Measures for covering a street.
35. They were found in underground dug-outs.
36. (1) These bandits are avoiding arrest by jumping down.
    (2) Bandits after having jumped down.
37. The radio car of the command post.
38. Asiaris who were used in the operation.
39. The C.O. of the large-scale action.
40. This is how the former Ghetto looks after having been destroyed.
41-48. (no caption.)

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1061-PS

I, Virginia von Schon, 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 1061-PS.

Virginia von Schon
046318.

H1222-0143

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT(part of 1063PS)
Office of the U.S.Chief of Counsel

S E C R E T

Berlin 2 Jan 1941

The Chief of the security police
and the security service

State Police
Headquarters, Duesseldorf
15 Jan 1941

IV C2 general Nr. 4865/40 g

rubber stamp.

TO:
a) Reichs security headquarters (Distributor B)
b) All State police headquarters
c) All commandants of the security police and security service.

For the information of:
d) All inspectors of the security police and security service.
e) The inspectors of the concentration camps (with 15 copies for the camp commandants).
f) The commanders of the security police and security service in Krakow and Prague.

Subject: Classification of the concentration camps.

The Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German police has given his approval to classify the concentration camps into various categories which take into account the personality of the prisoner as well as the degree of his danger to the State. Accordingly, the concentration camps will be classifeid into the following categories:

Category I For all prisoners with only little accusation and definitely qualified for correction, also for special cases and solitary confinment,
the camps: D A C H A U

S A C H S E N H A U S E N

A U S C H W I T Z I
(The latter also applies in part to category II)

Category Ia For all old prisoners and conditionally qualified for work, who can still be used in the medicinal herb gardens,
the camp: D A C H A U

Category II For prisoners with heavy accusations, but still qualified for reeducation and correction
the camps: B U C H E N W A L D

F L O S S E N B U E R G

A U S C H W I T Z II

H1222-0144

Category III For the heavely accused prisoners, at the same time also for those who have been previously convicted for criminal offences, for asocial prisoners that is to say, those who can hardly be corrected.
the camp: M A U T H A U S E N.

Not to be includedin category Ia are old prisoners not qualified for work and in need of medical treatment. They are therefore to remain in the specifically provided sections for this purpose of the respective concentration camp. More serious cases are to be transferred to the hospital section of the concentration camp SACHSENHAUSEN.

A regrouping of the prisoners within the camps according to the new classification cannot be undertaken right now in view of the current measures for the execution of the prisoner committment. New dispositions will be made, however, in accordance

with the classification.

I ask therefor, that in the future, with the arrest warrant and the transfer to a concentration camp, suggestions be made as to the category of the prisoner with regard to his personality as well as the degree of his danger to the State.

I therefore order that a complete record of the political life, previous convictions for criminal offences and conduct of the prisoner since the taking over of the power be established, and that request for assignment into category III be specifically and carefully motivated.

This decree does not apply to the district and local police authorities.

seal of the
secret state police

/s/ H E Y D R I C H

certified correct

/s/ BLEECK

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1063-PS (A)

19 September 1945

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1063A-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1222-0145

PARTIAL

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1063B-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Headquarters of the
Reichs Security Service
II C 3 Nr 5028/43-273-2 (General)

Berlin 26 July 1945

seal:
State Police Hq Suesseldorf
16 Aug 1943

To the higher SS and Police Chiefs
the commanders of the security police and the security service
the inspectors of the security police and the security service
the deputy of the chiefs of the secret police and the security service within the territory of the military commander in Belgium and northern France in Brussels
the chiefs of the Einsatzgruppe B and D
For the information of:
the state police headquarters
the commandants of the security police and the security service
Reich's security main office--office IV

Subject: Organization of labor reformatory camps

The Reichsfuehrer SS has given his consent that besides concentration camps, which come under the jurisdiction of the SS economical administration main office, further labor reformatory camps may be created for which the security police alone is competent. These labor reformatory camps are dependent on the authorization of the Reichs security main office, which can only be granted in case of emergency (great number of foreign workers, etc.).

At the same time, the Reichsfuehrer SS has forbidden that prison camps of all sorts (among others, enlarged police prisons, labor reformatory camps, transient camps) be placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the higher SS and police chiefs or the commanders and inspectors of the security police and of the security service. He has ordered that those camps come for administration and command under the jurisdiction of the state police headquarters, commandants of the security police and the security service or the imigration and transient agencies. Thus the general supervision of the superior offices remains undisturbed by this affiliation.

The decrees of 28.5.1941 and 12.12.1941 concerning the organization of labor reformatory camps remain also in effect. For the General Government and the occupied territories, reference is made to the decree from 29.3.1943 II c 3 Nr. 5028/43273-2.

seal of the Reichsleiter
SS and chief
of the German police
in the Reichministry
of the Interior

/s/ Dr KALTENBRUNNER
Certified correct
/s/ Riemer

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1063-B-PS

Nov. 22 1945

I, L. DAVENPORT, S/SGT. 32 49 65 87, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document no. 1063B-PS.

L DAVENPORT
S/SGT
32 49 65 87

H1222-0146

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1104-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Personal Reviewer
of the Permanent Deputy
of the Minister of the Reich

Berlin, 21 November 1941

Bi/T Nr 58 A/41 Secret

To Dr Marquart

Enclosed herewith I transmit to you the copy of an incident regarding the measures against the Jews in the general-district of Minsk, with the request to submit the same to the Minister of the Reich.

On order of the Gauleiter I have sent one copy to Lieutenant General of the SS, HEYDRICH, with the request for investigation of the incident.

signed: BIGENWALD

3 enclosures

H1222-0147

Copy /T

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 November 1941

Dept Gauleiter/Ka

To the
Reich Commissioner for the Eastern Territories
Gauleiter Hinrich LOHSE
Riga

Today, money, valuables and other objects were deposited at the cashier of my office against receipt, in the present of Government Councillor Dr IDELBERGER of the Police Battalion 11. These matters were from Sluzk and other regions which the Police Battalion 11 had included in its action without my order and without my knowledge. All objects and the money have been safely deposited by officials of Commissariat General with the Reich Credit Institute (Reichskreditanstalt) and are held at the disposal of the Reich Commissioner. Reserve officer 1st Lieutenant of the Police BRODECK attempted in the course of this incident to purchase gold for private purposes in order to use it for a personal affair, as witnessed by Government Councillor Dr IDELBERGER, my adjutant, SS-2nd Lt WILDENSTEIN and myself.

I have immediately reported the case to the responsible field command post at Minsk and requested the arrest of the police officer. 1st Lt BRODECK was immediately set free by the investigating court martial officer as the court martial officer did not find any basis for charges in this incident. This is contrary to the legal conception of my office. Any private dealing in gold is prohibited in the German Reich. Aggravating in this case is furthermore the fact that an officer of the same unit is involved which has effected the liquidation of the former possessors of gold.

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

signed: KUBE

H1222-0148

C o p y / T

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 November 1941

Dept Gauleiter/Ka

SECRET

Personal

To the Reich Commissioner for the Eastern Territories
Gauleiter Hinrich LOHSE
Riga

Enclosed I submit a report of the Commissioner for the territory of Sluzk, party member CARL, with the request not to let this matter rest. Herewith I propose to prosecute the guilty officers commencing with the battalion commander of the security police to the last lieutenant.

For about the last three weeks, I have discussed the Sluzk action against the Jews with the responsible SS-Brigadier General and Brigadier-General of the Protection Police, ZENNER, Member of the Reichstag, and I have pointed out that the tradesmen should be spared by all means and that the commissioner responsible for the territory should be contacted prior to the action. Above all, any act lowering the prestige of the German Reich and its organizations in the eyes of the White Ruthenian population should be avoided.

The police battalion No 11 from Kauen has as a unit, directly subordinate to the armed forces, taken independent action without informing me, the SS-Brigadier-General or any other office of the Commissariat General, thereby impairing most seriously the prestige of the German nation. I request to have the commissioner of the territory Carl and all his officials and collaborators from Riga questioned under oath and to record the hearing. Then, in order to set an example, I request to grant my motion to prosecute the entire staff of officers of the police battalion 11.

I am submitting this report in duplicate so that one copy may be forwarded to the Reich Minister. Peace and order cannot be maintained in White Ruthenia with methods of that sort. To bury seriously wounded people alive who worked their way out of their graves again, is such a base and filthy act that this incident as such should be reported to the Fuehrer and Reich Marshal. The civil administration of White Ruthenia makes very strenuous efforts to win the population over to Germany in accordance with the instructions of the Fuehrer. These efforts cannot be brought in harmony with the methods described herein.

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia
signed: KUBE

Enclosures

Riga, 11 November 1941

Original with two enclosures
to the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin
with the request for consideration. It is deemed necessary that higher authority take immediate steps.

By order of
The Reich Commissioner
for the Eastern Territories
signed: WICHMANN

H1222-0149

C o p y / T
of the copy

The Commissioner of the Territory
of Sluzk

Sluzk, 30 October 1941

To the
Commissioner General
Minsk

S E C R E T

Subject: Action against Jews

Referring to the report made by phone on 27 October 1941 I now beg to inform you in writing of the following:

On 27 October in the morning at about 8 o'clock a first lieutenant of the police battalion No 11 from Kauen (Lithuania) appeared and introduced himself as the adjutant of the battalion commander of the security police. The first lieutenant explained that the police battalion had received the assignment to effect the liquidation of all Jews here in the town of Sluzk, within two days. The battalion commander with his battalion in strength of four companies, two of which were made up of Lithuanian partisans, was on the march here and the action would have to begin instantly. I replied to the first lieutenant that I had to discuss the action in any case first with the commander. About half an hour later the police battalion arrived in Sluzk. Immediately after the arrival the conference with the battalion commander took place according to my request. I first explained to the commander that it would not very well be possible to effect the action without previous preparation, because everybody had been sent to work and that it would lead to terrible confusion. At least it would have been his duty to inform me a day ahead of time. Then I requested him to postpone the action one day. However, he rejected this with the remark that he had to carry out this action everywhere and in all towns and that only two days were allotted for Sluzk. Within these two days, the town of Sluzk had to be cleared of Jews by all means. I immediately protested violently against it, pointing out that a liquidation of Jews must not be allowed to take place in an arbitrary manner. I explained that a large part of the Jews still living in the towns were tradesmen and families of tradesmen respectively. But these Jewish tradesmen were not simply expendable because they were indispensible for maintaining the economic life. Furthermore, I pointed out that White Ruthenian tradesmen are so to say non-existant, that therefore all vital plants had to be shut down all at once, if all Jews would be liquidated. At the end of our conference, I mentioned that all tradesmen and specialists, inasmuch as they were indispensible, had papers of identification and that these should not be pulled out of the factories. Furthermore, it was agreed that all Jews still living in the town should first be brought into the ghetto in order to segregate them, especially with regard to the families of tradesmen which I did not want to have liquidated either. Two of my officials should be assigned to segregate them. The commander did not in any way contradict my idea and I had therefore the firm belief that the action would be carried out accordingly. However, a few hours after the beginning of the action the greatest difficulties already developed. I noticed that the commander had not at all abided by our agreement. All Jews without exception were taken out of the factories and shops and deported in spite of our agreement. It is true that part of the Jews was moved by way of the ghetto where many of them were processed and still segregated by me, but a large part was loaded directly on trucks and liquidated without further delay outside of the town. Shortly after noon complaints came already from all sides that the factories could not function any more because all Jewish tradesmen had been removed. As the commander had proceeded on his way to Baranowitschi I got in touch with the deputy commander, a captain, after searching a long time, and demanded to stop the action immediately because my instructions had been disregarded and the damage done so far with respect to the economic life could not be repaired any more. The captain was greatly surprised at my idea and stated that he had received orders from the commander to clear the whole town of Jews without exception in the same manner as they had done in other towns. This mopping up had to be executed on political considerations and economic reasons had never played a role anywhere. However, due to my energetic intervention, he finally halted the action toward evening.

H1222-0150

H1222-0151

For the rest, as regards the execution of the action, I must point out to my deepest regret that the latter bordered already on sadism. The town itself offered a picture of horoor during the action. With indescribable brutality on the part of both the German police officers and particularly the Lithuanian partisans, the Jewish people, but also among them White Ruthenians, were taken out of their dwellings and herded together. Everywhere in the town shots were to be heard and in different streets the corpses of shot Jews accumulated. The White Ruthenians were in greatest distress to free themselves from the encirclement. Regardless of the fact that the Jewish people, among whom were also tradesmen, were mistreated in a terribly barbarous way in the face of the White Ruthenian people, the White Ruthenians themselves were also worked over with rubber clubs and rifle butts. There was no question of an action against the Jews any more. It rather looked like a revolution. I myself with all my officials have been in it without interruption all day long in order to save what could yet be saved. In several instances I literally had to expel with drawn pistol the German police officials as well as the Lithuanian partisans from the shops. My own police was employed for the same mission but had often to leave the streets on account of the wild shooting in order to avoid being shot themselves. The whole picture was generally more than ghastly. In the afternoon a great number of abandoned Panje carriages with horses were standing in the streets so that I had to instruct the municipal administration to take care of the vehicles immediately. Afterwards it was ascertained that they were Jewish vehicles ordered by the armed forces to move ammunition. The drivers had simply been taken off the carriages and led away, and nobody had worried in the least about the vehicles.

I was not present at the shooting before the town. Therefore I cannot make a statement on its brutality. But it should suffice, if I point out that persons shot have worked themselves out of their graves some time after they had been covered. Regarding the economic damage I want to state that the tannery has been affected worst of all. 26 experts worked there. Of them, fifteen of the best specialists alone have been shot. Four more jumped from the truck during the transport and escaped, while seven others were not apprehended after they fled. The plant barely continues to operate today. Five wheelwrights worked in the wheelwright shop. Four of them have been shot and the shop has to keep going now with one wheelwright. Additional tradesmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, etc. are still missing. Up till now it was impossible for me to obtain an exact survey. I have mentioned already in the beginning, that the families of tradesmen should be spared too. But now it seems that almost in all families some persons are missing. Reports come in from all over, making it clear that in one family the tradesman himself, in another family the wife and in the next one again the children are missing. In that way, almost all families have been broken up. It seems to be very doubtful whether under these circumstances the remaining tradesmen will show any interest in their work and produce accordingly, particularly as even today they are running around with bloody and bruised faces due to the brutality. The White Ruthenian people who had full confidence in us, is dumbfounded. Though they are intimidated and don't dare to utter their free opinion, one has already heard that they take the viewpoint that this day does not add to the glory of Germany and that it will not be forgotten. I am of the opinion that much has been destroyed through this action which we have achieved during the last months and that it will take a long time until we shall regain the confidence of the population which we have lost.

In conclusion I find myself obliged to point out that the police battalion has looted in an unheard of manner during the action, and that not only in Jewish houses but just the same in those of the White Ruthenians. Anything of use such as boots, leather, cloth, gold and other valuables, has been taken away. On the basis of statements of members of the armed forces, watches were torn off the arms of Jews in public, on the street, and rings were pulled off the fingers in the most brutal manner. A major of the finance department reported that a Jewish girl was asked by the police to obtain immediately 5,000 rubles to have her father released. This girl is said to have actually gone everywhere in order to obtain the money.

Also within the ghetto, the different barracks which had been nailed up by the civil administration and were furnished with Jewish furniture, have been broken open and robbed. Even from the barracks in which the unit was quartered, window frames and doors have been forcibly removed and used for campfires. Although I had a discussion with the adjutant of the commander on Tuesday morning concerning the lotting and he promised in the course of the dis-

cussion that none of the policemen would enter the town any more, yet I was forced several hours later to arrest two fully armed Lithuanian partisans because they were apprehended looting. During the night from Tuesday to Wednesday the battalion left the town in the direction of Baranowitschi. Evidently, the people were only too glad when this report circulated in the tow.

So far the report. I shall come to Minsk in the immediate future, in order to discuss the affair personally once again. At the present time, I am not in a position to continue with the action against the Jews. First, order has to be established again. I hope that I shall be able to restore order as soon as possible and also to revive the economic life despite the difficulties. Only, I beg you to grant me one request: "In the future, keep this police battalion away from me by all means."

signed: CARL

- - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1104-PS

23 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1104-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1222-0152

Exhibit U.S.A. 525
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

H1222-0153

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1276-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Chief of the Security Police
and the SD

IV A 2 a - Bk. No. 502/42 Most Secret
In written communications, please give this reference no., the date and subject

Berlin SW 11, 17 June 1944
Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse 8
Local tel. no. 120040 Trunks 126421
Reichsbank Clearance Account: 1/146.
Post Office Transfer Account: Berlin 2336.

Most Secret

: Express Letter :

Security Section III
Recd: 20 June 1944
No. 20/44 Most Secret
Annexes: Nil

94

To

Supreme Command Armed Forces
- Ops. Staff of the Armed Forces
I C III general security -

for the attention of Colonel of the General Staff Martini not represented in the department

Berlin W 35,
Tirpitzufer 74/76.

IV ? 2 -- no question of the --security but--(--)- plus illegible initials (marginal note in pencil)

Subject: Commando operations. - Fuehrer's order of 18.10.1942

Reference: Communication of Counter Intelligence Bureau Defense Section III 527/2. 44g (C 2) of 21.3.1944.

- - - - - -

therefore arrested by the SD ? (marginal note in pencil)

The C-in-C of the Security Police and the SD in Paris reports the arrest of isolated parachutists of French nationality in English uniform near Plumelec/Morbihan. It is evident from interrogation that members of the De Gaulle Army, after reporting voluntarily to the "Service Air Special," were taking part in a 14 - days special training camp, in which were 300 Frenchmen and 300 Englishmen. Apparently only Frenchmen are used for operations in France. The parachute-jump is made in groups of ten, each consisting of:

1 Lieutenant
2 wireless operators
[illegible]: 7 sabotage experts.
Armament: each man
1 sub-machine gune
1 pistol
1 carbine
1 stabbing weapon.
Equipment: Sabotage and radio apparatus, including Eureka gear i.e. D/F beacons.

The group which was arrested had orders to carry out railway sabotage in the district around Rennes. The acts of sabotage were

H1222-0154

obviously to be carried out by the group as a body. In addition, the group was to await further orders in some hiding-place.

Apparently they were not ordered to link up with the local resistance organisations. The arrested men had no civilian identity cards on them.

The employment of such groups is for the most part obviously planned for regions where, due to the action of the Security Police, there are no more local resistance or sabotage organisations in existence, or where the enemy knows that sabotage organisations were only counterfeited by tricks of the security police, which had meanwhile been disclosed.

illegible margin note

I have instructed the C-in-C of the Security Police and the SD in Paris to treat such parachutists in English uniform as members of Commando Operations in accordance with the Fuehrer's order of 18.10.1942, and to inform the military authorities in France that there must be corresponding treatment at the hands of the Armed Forces. I consider it essential that the necessary orders should also be given from there, in order that the lesser units of the Armed Forces may not - as has often been the case recently - interpret them wrongly and turn the Commando troops over to the Security Police instead of slaughtering them in combat or as they retreat. It is only a question of handing them over to the Security Police when members of Commandos of this kind are not captured in battle by the Armed Forces but by other means, e.g. by being handed over by the native police.

If a few isolated Commando troops are spared at first for interrogation purposes, I consider it necessary for the Security Police authorities to take part in the interrogation. The further treatment of members of Commandos, who are finally to be treated as killed in action (Gefallene), is, however, even in these cases, the responsibility of the Armed Forces.

I request that the measures taken from there be reported to me.

By Order

(signed) Mueller

- - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1276-PS

30 October 1945

I, PETER FRASER, Capt., K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1276-PS.

PETER FRASER
Capt., K.R.R.C.
76538

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1475-PS and R-135
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

TRANSLATION, IN FULL

Copy

The Reich Commissar
for the Eastland
Diary No. 3628/43 secret

(Der Reichs Kommissar Für
dans Ostland)

stamp: Personal Staff-
Reichsführer SS

Documents-Administration

File No. Secret/227

Riga, 18 June 1943

SECRET

To the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territory
Berlin

The attached secret reports received from General Commissar KUBE deserve special consideration.

The fact that Jews receive special treatment requires no further discussion. However it appears hardly believable that this is done in the way described in the report of the General Commissar of 1 June 1943. What is Katyn against that? Imagine only that these occurrences would become known to the other side and exploited by them! Most likely such propaganda would have no effect only because people who hear and read about it, simply would not be ready to believe it.

The fight against bands also is taking on forms which are highly questionable if pacification and exploitation of the several territories are the aims of our policy. Thus, the dead who were suspected of belonging to bands and whose number was indicated in the report of 5 June 1943 about the "Cottbus" project to have amounted to 5,000, in my opinion, with few exceptions would have been suitable for forced labor in the Reich.

It should not be ignored in this connection that in view of the difficulties of making oneself understood, as generally in such clean-up operations, it is very hard to distinguish friend from foe. Nevertheless, it should be possible to avoid atrocities and to bury those who have been liquidated. To lock men, women and children into barns and to set fire to these, does not appear to be a suitable method of combatting bands, even if it is desired to exterminate the population. This method is not worthy of the German cause and hurts our reputation severely.

I am asking that you take the necessary action.

(signed:) signature

- - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS AND R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt., 33799122.

H1222-0155

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS and R-135 (continued).

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

The General Commissar
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 June 1943

Gauleiter/Wu.
Diary No. 414/43 secret.

Secret

To the
Reich Minister for the
Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin

through the Reich Commissioner
for the Eastland
Riga

Subject: Actions against Jews in the Prison of Minsk.

The enclosed official report from the warden of the prison in Minsk is submitted to the Reich Minister and the Reich Commissar for information.

The General Commissar in Minsk
(signed:) signature.

Enclosure
ad. I/1168/43 secret.

* * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS AND R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/Sgt., 33799122

H1222-0156

H1222-0157

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS and R-135 (continued).

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

The General Commissar
for White Ruthenia

Minsk 5 June 1943

Gauleiter /BA
Diary No. 428/43 secret

Secret

To the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin

through the Reich Commissioner for the Eastland
Riga

Subject: Results of police operation "Cottbus" as reported so far for the period of 22 June to 3 July 1943.

SS Brigadeführer, Major General of Police von Gottberg reports that the operation "Cottbus" had the following result during the period mentioned:

Enemy dead	4 500
Dead suspected of belonging to banks	5 000
German dead	59
German wounded	267
Dead of foreign racial stock	22
Wounded of foreign racial stock	120
Captured members of bands	250
Destroyed enemy camps	57
Destroyed enemy positions	261
Apprehended male labor	2 062
Apprehended female labor	450
Sunk larger boats	4
Sunk floats	22

Booty consisted of:

1 airplane, 12 tow-gliders, 10 15 cm guns, 2 anti-tank guns, 9 grenade throwers, 23 heavy machine guns, 28 light machine guns, 28 machine pistols, 492 rifles, 1 028 grenades and bombs, 1 000 mines, 31 300 rounds rifle ammunition, 7 300 rounds pistol ammunition, 1 200 kg explosives, 2 complete radio installations with transmitter, 1 picture establishment, 30 parachutes, 67 wagons, 530 horses, i field kitchen, 430 sleighs, great amounts of medical drugs and propaganda material.

The operation affects the territory of the General District White Ruthenia in the area of Borissow. It concerns in particular the two counties Begomie and Pleschtschamizy. At present the police troops together with the army have advanced to Lake Palik and have reached the whole front of the Beresina. The continuance of the battles takes place in the rear zone of the Army.

The figures mentioned above indicate that again a heavy destruction of the population must be expected. If only 492 rifles are taken from 4 500 enemy dead, this discrepancy shows that among these enemy dead were numerous peasants from the country. The battalion Dirlewanger especially has a reputation for destroying many human lives. Among the 5 000 people suspected of belonging to bands, there were numerous women and children.

By order of the Chief of Band-Combatting, SS Obergruppenführer von dem Bach, units of the armed forces have also participated in the operation. SS Standartenführer Kunze was in command of the armed forces detachments, among whom there were also 90 members from my office and from the District-Commissariat Minsk-City. Our men returned from the operation yesterday without losses. I decline the use of officials and Reich employees of the General Commissariat in the rear zone of the army. The men who work for me were not deferred from army service in order to actively participate in combat against bands in the place of the armed forces and of the police.

Of the armed forces personnel, 1 railroader has been wounded (shot in lungs). The political effect of this large-scale operation upon the peaceful population is simply dreadful in view of the many shootings of women and children. In December, the town of Begomie was evacuated by the armed forces and the police. At that time, the population of Begomie was preponderantly on our side. In the course of the fighting, Begomie, which was built up as a strong point by the partisans, has been destroyed by German air attacks.

The General Commissar in Minsk

(signed:) signature

H1222-0158

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

Court Prison

Minsk 31 May 1943

To the General Commissar
for White Ruthenia
Minsk

Subject: Actions against Jews.
Reference: Oral report on 31 May 1943.

On 13 April 1943 the former German dentist Ernst Israel Tichauer and his wife, Elisa Sara Tichauer, nee Rosenthal, were committed to the court prison by the Security Service (SD) (Hauptscharfuhrer Rube). Since that time all German and Russian Jews who were turned over to us, had their golden bridgework, crowns and fillings pulled or broken out. This happens always 1 to 2 hours before the respective action.

Since 13 April 1943, 516 German and Russian Jews have been finished off. On the basis of a definite investigation, gold was taken only in two actions, on 14 April 1943 from 172, and on 27 April 1943 from 164 Jews. About 50% of the Jews had gold teeth, bridgework or fillings. Hauptscharfuhrer Rube of the Security Service (SD) was always personally present and he took the gold along too.

Before 13 April 1943 this was not done.

(signed) Gunther
Prison Warden

* * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS and R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt., 33799122.

H1222-0159

H1222-0160

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 1475 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

The General Commisioner
of White Ruthenia,

Minsk, 5 June 1943

Gauleiter/ Ba
Dairy Nr . 428/43g

SECRET.

To the:
Reichminister for the occupied Eastern Territories.

BERLIN
via the Reichcommisioner for the East (Ostland).

RIGA

Concerning: The result of the Police action "Cottbus" up to now, for the time period from 22.6. to 3.7.1943.

SS- Brigadier General (Brigadefuehrer)
Brigadier General of the Police v Gottberg, reports the following result of action "Cottbus" for the period mentioned above:

Enemy dead	4,500
Partisans suspected dead	5,000
German Dead	59
German wounded	267
Dead person of foreign blood (Fremdvölkische)	22
Wounded person of foreign blood	120
Captured partisans	250
Destroyed enemy camps	57
Destroyed enemy pill boxes	261
Male laborers seized	2,062
Female laborers seized	450
Larger boats sunk	4
rafts sunk	22

The following were captured:
1 plane, 12 towed gliders, 10 15cm guns, 2 AT guns, 9 mortars, 23 Heavy machine guns, 28 light machine guns, 28 Automatic pistols, 492 Rifles, 1028 grenades and bombs, 1100 mines, 31300 rounds of rifle ammunitic 7300 rounds Pistol ammuninition, 1200 Kg explosives, 2 complete radio installations with transmitter, 1 installation to transmitpictures by radio (Bildstelle), 30 Parachutes, 67 carriages, 530 Horses. 1 Field Kitchen, 430 sleds, 1200 Kg explosives, great amounts of medical supplies and proaganda-material.

The General District White Ruthenia in the region of Borissow. Particularly affection are the two districts BEGOMIE AND PLESCHTSHANIZY. The Police troops have progressed to the Polik-Sea together with the Armed Forces and have reache the entire front of the Beresina. The fighting continues in the rear areas.

The above mentioned figures show, that we have to count with a strong annihilation of the population. The fact that only 492 rifles were found on the 4500 enemy dead, demonstrates that the numerous peasants from the country were also among the enemy dead. The battalion Direwanger is particularly know to have, destroyed numerous human lives. Among the 5000 partisan suspects who were shot, are numerous women and children.

Units of the troops (Wehrmannschaften) also took part in the action, by order o SS Lt. General (Obergruppenfuehrer) von dem Bach. SA Colonel (Standartenfuehrer Kunze led the troops (Wehrmannschaften), who included also 90 members of my authority and of the district- commissarate Minsk-Stadt. Our men returned yesterday from the action without any losses. I refuse the use of officials and Reich-Employees of the General Commissarate in the rear areas. The men who work for me have not been classified as essential, after all in order to fight the partisans actively in the place of the Armed Forces and the Police.

Of the troops (Wehrmannschaften), One railroad employee had been wounded (shot through the lung). The political effect of this large scale action on the peaceful population had been distratrous, because of the numerous executions of women and children. The town BEGOMIE was cleared by the Armed Forces and the Police in December. The population of Begomie was predominantly favorable to us. Begomie, which had been fortified as a strong point by the partisans, has been destroyed by German Air Attacks during the fighting.

The General Commissioner
in Minsk

Signature.

CERTIFCATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1475 PS

17.10.45.

I,WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE Lt,(jg) USNR,391590,hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languaged: and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No 1475.PS

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE.
Lt (jg)
391590 USNR.

H1222-0161

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1514-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Command of Mil. District VI
Dept. of Prisoners of War V Az. K 3
Nr. 1417/44 secret.

Soest, Westphalia, 27 July 1944
Phone: 1455/140.

SECRET

Reference: 1) OKW Az. 2f 24. 19b Chief of PW/general (Id) Nr. 1998/44 secret of 16.7.44
2) OKW Az. 2f 24. 19b AWA/PW general I (VIb) Nr. 2339/42 secret of 27.8.42
3) Mil. District VI, dept PW's Az. K 8/a Nr. 751/42 secret of 4.9.42
4) Mil. District VI, dept PW's V Az. K 18/VI Nr. 01948/44 of 11.7.44
5) OKW Az. 2f 24. 11 Chief of PW/general (VIa) Nr. 979/43 secret of 19.4.43 - reported by decree Mil. District VI, dept PW's Nr. 1015/43 secret.
6) Mil. District VI, dept PW's Az. K 8 R Nr. 314/42 secret of 7.4.42
7) Mil. District VI, dept PW's V, Az. K 11 Nr. 1125/44 secret of 11.7.44

Subject: Delivery of prisoners of war to the secret state police.

Enclosed is the decree 1) referred to.
The following, summarizing ruling is issued with respect to the delivery to the secret state police:

1.) a) According to the decrees 2) and 3), the commander of the camp has to deliver Soviet prisoners of war in case of punishable offenses to the secret state police and to dismiss them from imprisonment of war, if he does not believe that his disciplinary functions suffice to prescribe punishment for violations committed. Report of the facts is not necessary.

b) Recaptured Soviet prisoners of war have to be delivered first to the nearest police office in order to ascertain whether punishable offenses have been committed during the escape. The dismissal from imprisonment of war takes place upon suggestion of the police office, (Section A 6 of the decree referred to in No. 4) regarding the contraction of all regulations on the Arbeitseinsatz prisoners of war who have been recaptured and refuse to work).

c) Recaptured Soviet officers who are prisoners of war, have to be delivered to the Gestapo and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. (Section C 1 of the decree referred to under 4) and under 5).

d) Soviet officer prisoners of war, who refuse to work and those who distinguish themselves as agitators and have an unfavorable influence upon the willingness to work of the other prisoners of war have to be delivered by the responsible Stalag to the nearest state police office and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. (Section C 1 of the decree referred to under 4) and 5).

e) Soviet enlisted prisoners of war refusing to work who are ringleaders and those who distinguish themselves as agitators and therefore have an unfavorable influence upon the willingness to work of the other prisoners of war, have to be delivered to the nearest state police office and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. (Section C 2 of the decree, referred to in 4).

f) Soviet prisoners of war (enlisted men and officers), who with respect to their political attitude have been sifted out by the special purpose command (Einsatzkommando) of the security police and the security

H1222-0162

H1222-0163

service, have to be delivered upon request by the camp commander to the special purpose command and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. (Decree referred to in 6).

g) Polish prisoners of war have to be delivered if acts of sabotage are proven, to the nearest state police office and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war. The decision rests with the camp commander. Report of the deed is not necessary. (Decree referred to under 7).

2) A report on the delivery and dismissal from imprisonment of war in the cases mentioned under #1) of this decree, to the Mil. District Command VI, dept of prisoners of war, is not necessary.

3) Prisoners of war from all nations have to be delivered to the secret state police and to be dismissed from imprisonment of war, if a special order of the OKW or of the Mil. District Command VI, dept for prisoners of war, is issued.

4) Prisoners of War under suspicion of participating in illegal organizations and resistance movements have to be left upon request to the Gestapo for the purpose of interrogation. They remain prisoners of war and have to be treated as such. The delivery to the Gestapo and their dismissal from imprisonment of war has to take place only by order of the OKW or of the Mil. District Command VI, dept of prisoners of war.
In case of French and Belgian prisoners of war and interned Italian military personnel, approval of Mil. District command VI, dept of prisoners of war, has to be obtained - if necessary by phone - before delivery to the Gestapo for the purposes of interrogation.

By order of the Mil. District Commander
The commander of prisoners of war
The deputy
FLEMM

1 enclosure.

Distribution:
Oflag VI/A, B, C, D.6,
Stalag VI/A,C,D,F,G,J.326 (VI/K)
Construction work battalion of PW (BAB) 6,7,12,17,18,26,35,39,45,46,106.
PW Roof repair battalion VI, XVI
PW Glass installation Battalion VI, XVI
District commander rear area of PW/Z.V.Staff/Counter intelligence officer

file 5

* * * * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1514-PS

9 November 1945

I, CHARLES E. BIDWELL, S/Sgt., 13146054, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1514-PS.

CHARLES E. BIDWELL
S/Sgt., 13146054

H1222-0164

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1574-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"A"

SECRET STATE POLICE
(GESTAPO)
Secret Police Office
Reich Security Head
Office.

BWCE(E) Det/21 A.Gp/Org/4.

Berlin SW 11 19 January 1944
Prinz Albrecht Strasse 8.

IV C 2 - 5719/4540/43 g

Warrant for "Protective Custody"

Christian Name & Surname:	James. Cook Steele.
Date and Place of birth:	29.20.1918 at Melseta, S.Rhodesia
Occupation:	Warrant Officer
M or S;	Married
Nationality:	British Subject
Race (to be stated in case of non-Aryans)	-
Address:	Gresham Farm Marandellas, S.Rhodesia.

is being taken in protective custody.

R E A S O N S .

It has been established by the State Police that he/~~she~~ endangers the existance and the security of the people and the state by his/~~her~~ conduct, in that he/~~she~~ has been proved to be guilty of activities to the destriment of the German Reich and there is reason to suspect that he would, if released, commit acts prejudicial to the interests of the Reich.

received 23.1.44.
1400 hrs
(initials)

(Sgd) Dr. Kaltenbrunner
Certified correct.
(sgd) Kriminalrat.

*Steele should not know of the existence of this warrant (initials)

I hereby certify that the sheet marked "A" is a true translation of the German original marked "A".

(sgd) S.M. STEWART
Capt.

July 1945.
* written in pencil.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1574-PS

I GERALD SCHAEFFER, 2nd Lt., 01 332 102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1574-PS.

GERALD SCHAEFFER
2nd Lt.
01 332 102.

H1222-0165

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1650-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SECRET STATE POLICE - STATE POLICE OFFICE COLOGNE

Branch Office, Aachen

To be transmitted in secret - To be handled as a secret government matter.

DOR. BERLIN NUE 19 507 March 4 1944 1430 - WF -
To all State Police Directorates except PRAGUE and BRUNN -
Inspectors of the Security Police and of the Security Service.

Concerns: Measures to be taken against captured escaped prisoners of war who are officers or not working non-commissioned officers, except British and American prisoners of war.

The Supreme Command of the Army has ordered as follows:

1. Every captured escaped prisoner of war who is an officer or a not working non-commissioned officer, except British and American prisoners of war, is to be turned over to the Chief of the Security Police and of the Security Service under the classification "Stop III" regardless of whether the escape occurred during a transport, whether it was a mass escape or an individual one.

2. Since the transfer of the prisoners of war to the security police and security service may not become officially known to the outside under any circumstances other prisoners of war may by no means be informed of the capture. The captured prisoners are to be reported to the Army Information Bureau as "escaped and not captured". Their mail is to be handled accordingly. Inquiries of representatives of the Protective Power of the International Red Cross, and of other aid societies will be given the same answer.

3. If escaped British and American prisoners of war who are officers or not working non-commissioned officers, respectively, are captured they are to be detained at first outside the prisoner of war camps and out of sight of prisoners of war; if Army owned buildings are unavailable they are to be placed in a police custody. In every instance the Corps Area Command will request speedily the Supreme Command of the Army (Chief, Prisoner of War Section) for a decision as to whether they are to be turned over to the Chief of the Security Police and of the Security Service.

In reference to this, I order as follows:

1. The State Police Directorates will accept the captured escaped officer prisoners of war from the prisoner of war camp commandants and will transport them to the Concentration Camp MAUTHAUSEN following the procedure previously used, unless the circumstances render a special transport imperative. The prisoners of war are to be put in irons on the transport-- not on the station if it is subject to view by the public. The camp commandant at MAUTHAUSEN is to be notified that the transfer occurs within the scope of the action "KUGEL" (Translator's note: the literal translation of "KUGEL" is "bullet"). The State Police Directorates will submit semi-yearly reports on these transfers giving merely the figures, the first report being due on 5 July 1944 (sharp). The report is to be made under the reference "Treatment of Captured Escaped Prisoners of War who are officers within the Scope of the Action "KUGEL". In the case of special events, reports are to be submitted immediately. The State Police Directorates will maintain exact records.

2. For the sake of secrecy, the Supreme Command of the Armed Force has been requested to inform the prisoner of war camps to turn the captured prisoners over to the local State Police Office and not to send them directly to MAUTHAUSEN.

3. Captured escaped British and American officers and not working non-commissioned officers are to be detained in police custody in a city in which a State Police office is located provided the Army has no suitable quarters. In view of the existing crowding of police prisons, the State Police officer will accept captured prisoners only if the Army actually does not dispose of any suitable space. The prisoner of war camp commandants are to be contacted in reference to their quarters immediately after the receipt of this order. In the interest of the secrecy of this order, confinement outside of police jails., e.g. in Labor Education Camps is not permissable.

4. If escaped prisoners of war who are officers and not working non-commissioned officers except British and American prisoners of war are captured by police authorities reasons of practicability render it unnecessary to return the prisoner to the prisoner of war camp commandant once the facts have been clarified adequately. The prisoner of war camp is to be informed of the capture and is to be requested for a transfer under the classification "Step III". Captured escaped British and American prisoners of war who are officers and non-commissioned officers are always to be turned over to the Army.

5. The city and county police authorities are not to be informed of this order.

Chief of the Security Police and of the Security Service
IV D5d - B.NR. 61/44 GRS. - For the Chief - (signed) MUELLER. SS General.

Branch Office Aachen.

Aachen 6 March 1944

IV D No. 26/44 g Rs

1. Two extract copies were made of this order.
   1st Copy to IV A - 6 March.
   2nd Copy to IV D - 2 March.
2. To be filed with IV C. - IV 3 Noted.

ROSCHER 19 June

(two illegible signatures)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

I, Herman Marcuse, being first duly sworn, state that I acted as sworn interpreter in this matter and that the foregoing is a true and correct translation of the attached document, made to the best of my ability.

/s/ Herman Marcuse
HERMAN MARCUSE, 12155745
Tec 4, JA Section
H2 12th Army Group

Subscribed and sworn before me at Headquarters 12th Army Group, this seventh day of May 1945.

/s/ Henry H. Mize
HENRY H. MIZE
Lt. Col, JAGD.

H1222-0166

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

R.S.H.A.
IV B I

Berlin 12 May 1941

To all

Staatspolizei-leit-stellen

For Information - The SD-Leit-Abschnitten
The Inspekteuren der Sipo/SD

Concerning: The Study and Treatment of Church Politics

The Chief of the R.S.H.A. has issued an order, which is to come into immediate operation, in which the Sipo and SD Study and Treatment of Church Politics, which has hitherto been divided between the SD-Abschnitte and Stapostellen, shall now be taken over entirely by the Stapostellen. (see the plan for the division of work issued by the R.S.H.A. on 1.3.41. In addition to combatting opposition, the Stapostellen thus take over the entire 'Gegnernachrichtendienst' in this sphere.

In order that the Stapostellen should be in a position to take over this work, the Chief of the Sipo/SD has ordered that 'Church Specialists' hitherto employed in the SD-Abschnitten, should be temporarily transferred to the same posts at Stapostellen, and operate the Nachrichtendienst (Intelligence Service in the Church Political Sphere) there.

On the orders of the Chief of the R.S.H.A., and after reaching agreement with the heads of Amts III, II and I, those 'Church Specialists' specified in the attached lists will thus be transferred from the SD-Abschnitten to the Stapostellen, quoted. Further instructions for transference or removal will be issued by Amt. I. Those Stapostellen which are unable to obtain any SD-'Specialists' must immediately train those of their specialists who appear most suitable for Nachrichtendienst work.

The Chief of the R.S.H.A. has furthermore ordered that 'Nachrichtendienst' files concerning Church Political Opposition, hitherto the property of the SD-Abschnitte should be handed over to the Stapostellen. However, material concerning Confessional influence on the lives of the people is to remain with the SD-Abschnitten. In doubtful cases the Stapostellen are to be given an opportunity of making copies or photostats of these reports.

H1222-0167

Since it is essential that in this particular sphere the opposition should be kept under constant observation, with no possibility of loopholes, I am endeavouring to ensure that the change-over in organisation should take place immediately.

On I.VI.1941 all Stapostellen are to send in reports on the completion of the actual change-over of organisation, and, at the same time, draw up a list of personnel, giving the names of those 'Specialists' who, after the re-organisation, are doing executive work in the Stapostellen, and of those who are conducting the intelligence proper of the Nachrichtendienst.

I then intend, at the end of June, to summon all these specialists to an 'Arbeitstagung' (conference) in Berlin, at which they will receive important instructions for the carrying-out of their work.

Signed MÜLLER

Beglaubigt:
Kanzleiangestellte

(p.1 through 2 in original file)

H1222-0168

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

R.S.H.A.
IV B

Berlin 14.8.1941

To all Stapo-leit-stellen
Information: From the Inspectors of the Sipo/SD
Concerning: Conference of the 'Kirchenbearbeiter' (Specialists in Church Affairs) attached to the Stapostellen.

On 22nd and 23rd of September 1941 a Conference for Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen will take place in the Lecture-Hall of the Stapoamt, Prinz-Albrechtstrasse 8, Berlin SW II. Date of Arrival: 21.9.41. Uniform: Brownshirt and trousers worn with jackboots.

I leave it to the heads of the Stapo-leit-stellen as to whether they send those officials responsible for the entire 'Kirchenbearbeitung' (Treatment and Study of Church Politics) to this conference, or officials in charge of both the executive and intelligence branches (SD-members). In each case those taking part in the conference must have their names sent in before 10.9.1941, in order that accomodation may be found for them. Billetting-forms will be issued on arrival in Berlin on the 21st at the Stapoamt Watchroom, Room I. Passes are to be given up at the entrace of the lecture-hall at the opening of the conference at 9 hrs. - 22.9.41.

H e y d r i c h

Beglaubigt:
Kanzleiangestellte

Notification signed HEYDRICH of conference in Berlin 22 and 23 September, 1941 for church specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen

(Page 6 in original document)

H1222-0169

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1615-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aachen, 8 October 1941

Report of Hammes on Conference dated 8 October 1941 at Aachen.

H1222-0170

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Notes on the Conference of Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen.

On the 22nd and 23rd September 1941 a Conference of Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen was held in the Lecture-Hall of the R.S.HA in Berlin, in which 141 Specialists took part.

I. On 22. 9. 1941

1. The latest developments in the Church Political situation, and our outstanding tasks at this moment - SS-Stubf. HARTL

2. Sipo measures for combatting the Political Church and Sects, - Regierungsrat ROTU & Reg.Ass. HARNENBRUCH

3. Nachrichtendienst tasks in the conflict with Political Catholicism in the Reich - SS-Ostuf. KUNZE

4. Vatican world-politics, and our nachrichtendienst tasks - SS - Untersturmführer JAKOBS.

II. On 23. 9. 1941

5. Present conditions within the German Protestant Church - SS - Obersturmführer STILLER.

6. Treatment of the Sect problem, and the combatting of Sects -- SS - Hauptscharführer EHRHARDT.

7. World-Protestantism and the Oxford Movement - Nachrichtendienst work evolving from these subjects -- SS - Obersturmführer STILLER.

8. The problem of the Church in the Eastern regions, and Nachrichtendienst measures - SS - Untersturmführer WANDESLEBEN.

9. The present Nachrichtendienst problem of Freemasonry - SS - Hauptsturmführer KOLREP.

10. Summary of the most important points in the treatment of Church Political opposition - SS - Sturmbannführer HARTL.

In the absence of SS-Obergruppenfuhrer HEYDRICH, the Conference was opened by SS-Brigadeführer MULLER, who, after a short speech of welcome, and introduction handed over to the first lecturer. The most important lectures - those under I, items 2 and 3, have been noted down and filed.

The main aim and object of the conference has been to familiarize the Specialists as thoroughly as possible with their material, and, by stimulating their interest, enable them to fulfill their duties to the best of their ability.

Nothing of great moment came to light in the discussions. Finally SS-Stub. HARTL, also deputising for the absent HEYDRICH,

summed up the most important points in the treatment of Church Political affairs. He summarized the culminating points as follows:

1. Avoidance of all sweeping measures and actions against the Church and its establishments.
2. Suspension of measures taken against monasteries/ convents, including "camouflaged" measures of this type.
3. Action is still to be taken as before in individual cases, but the R.S.H.A. is to be informed in each case. In particularly serious cases the decision of the Fuhrer will be sought.
4. Above all it must be ensured that the Church does not win back any lost ground. We must see to it that we retain any position won.
5. The greatest importance is to be attached to Church Political activity. Any material that is of the slightest significance, or could become of significance, is to be carefully examined. On the Fuhrer's instructions photostats are to be made of all documents seized, and other material of this type, as in such cases duplicate copies are in no way sufficient for the introduction of decisive measures.

The "Nachrichtennetz" is to be fostered with the greatest of care, and enlarged through the recruitment of new V-Personen. Particular value is attached to contacts between Church circles and "Staatsstellen."

The lecturer closed with the following words:

"Each one of you must go to work with your whole heart and a true fanaticism. Should a mistake or two be made in the execution of this work, this should in no way discourage you, since mistakes are made everywhere. The main thing is that that the enemy should be constantly tackled with determination, will, and effective initiative."

(signed) HEINZE — Kriminal-Secretär

(signed) HAMMES — Kriminal-Kommissar z. Pr.

(The foregoing is a translation of pages No. 10 and 11 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1222-0171

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aachen, 26 September 1941.

Report of Regierungsrat ROTH's speech
before Conference dated 26 September 1941

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Sicherheitspolizei measures for combatting Church Politics and Sects

While describing the aim and methods of the Political Church in its oppositional activities, the executive measures which, in accordance with the Concordat, are at the disposal of the Stapo, were discussed.

a) Punishable offences and infringements of the law by members of the Church are to be submitted to the Kripo for processing. Nachrichtendienst evaluation, and the compiling of evidence for a final breakdown is the responsibility of the Stapo.

b) It has been demonstrated that it is impracticable to deal with political offences (malicious) under normal legal procedure. Owing to the lack of political perception which still prevails among the legal authorities, suspension of this procedure must be reckoned with. The so-called "Agitator-Priests" must therefore be dealt with in future by Stapo measures, and, if the occasion arises, be removed to a Concentration Camp, if agreed upon by the R.S.H.A.

c) Offences and crimes against the "Sammlungsgesetz" (Order to contribute to Party Funds) and the "Flaggenerlass" (Order to beflag Churches etc.,) come under normal procedure. (A pencilled note states that this is not always so, and that it depends on the case in question).

d) The necessary executive measures are to be decided upon according to local conditions, the status of the person accused, and the seriousness of the case - as follows:

1) Warnung (Warning)
2) Sicherungsgeld (Fine)
3) Redeverbot (Forbidden to preach)
4) Aufenthaltsverbot (Forbidden to remain in parish)
5) Betätigungsverbot (Forbidden all activity as a Priest)
6) Kurzfristige Festnahme (Short-term arrest)
7) Schutzhaft (Protective custody)

The instructions for the application of individual measures are known. The following points must be remembered:

The Aufenthaltsverbot (forbidden to remain in parish) is very much feared by all the clergy. In one case a Vicar-General appealed to the R.S.H.A. for the lifting of the ban, and begged that they would rather place the priest under short-term arrest. The "Aufenthaltsverbot" is to be enforced in any case where the continued stay of the priest in his former parish is likely to bring about dissension and disquiet among the population. It should be applied, for instance, in the event of a priest returning from arrest, in order to prevent him from being feted as a martyr. Care must be taken that the measure is only enforced where really expedient (encumbering of another Stapostelle).

Redeverbot (Forbidden to preach) is intended chiefly as a

measure against itinerant preachers, and will only be brought against residential ones when they exceed their normal offices as priests, and preach much injurious matter.

Betätigungsverbot (Forbidden all activities as a priest) has not yet been applied, but is possible.

Schutzhaft (Protective custody). As already stated, in accordance with the Order issued by the R.S.H.A. on 24.8.36 the "Agitator Priest" is to be taken into long-term imprisonment. The technical execution of this lies in the hands of the Referat IV C 2, while it is IV B 1's responsibility to present the charges.

Actions against societies are not at the moment possible as a widespread State measure. However, in cases where the Society has been involved in anti-state activity, or appears superfluous or undesirable, local measures may be applied. Small funds/properties may be liquidated. Funds may also be handed over to the NSV. In cases of activities against the State the only method is confiscation of funds. Proposals for "Declaration of Enmity to People and State" with the object of confiscation of property, are principally to be directed to the R.S.H.A., which works non-executively, and directs the necessary negotiations with the MdI.

Monasteries/Convents.
It is not expected at the present that they will be declared as hostile to the State. During the process of "Dissolution" it should be remembered that the Law of 10.2.36 suffices as a legal basis for the disposal. It is not essential that the Order of 28.2.33. should be quoted, and it will only be brought up if the Stapo measures are to come under "legal justification" (Betätigungsverbot 4).

Actions against Monasteries/Convents.
About 100 monasteries in the Reich have been dissolved. Various incidents which may be traced back to bad tactical procedure by Stapo officials, have lead to disagreeable consequences. Should the inmates of the monasteries put questions to the appointed officials, those officials must refer them to the Aktionsleiter (Officer in charge of the proceedings).

Churches are to be seized at the same time, but, if possible, should not be closed. As long as the confiscation is not absolute, any action which interferes with property, or causes any alteration to it should be avoided. The principle to be followed during the period of "Sicherstellung" is that life should go on within the framework of an ordered administration.

Further points made were:

Retreats, recreational organisations, etc., may now be forbidden on grounds of industrial war-needs, whereas formerly only a worldly activity could be given as a basis.

Youth camps, recreational camps are to be forbidden on principle. Church organisations in the evening may be prevented on grounds of the black-out regulations.

Processions, pilgrimages abroad are to be forbidden by reason of the over-burdened transport conditions. For local events too technical traffic troubles and the danger of air-attack may serve as grounds for their prohibition (One Referent forbade a procession, on the grounds of it wearing out shoe-leather).

There are no new regulations regarding the despatch of Con-

fessional literature to the troops, and the restrictions on Confessional publications.

Visas are always to be denied where the applicant cannot offer the excuse that he will dedicate himself unreservedly to working for the Fatherland while abroad. There are, however, possible exceptions. In principle the intention still holds good, that no foreign priest should enter the Reich, and that no German priest should travel abroad, above all, not to the "Aufbaugebiet".

In the meantime the Church Ministry has adopted the view of the R.S.H.A., in which it was decided that Polish civilian workers and prisoners-of-war must definitely be separated at Services.

The R.S.H.A. requests that questions of policy should be submitted to them, but that, on ther other hand, they should not be bothered with unnecessary inquiries. Above all definite proposals on how to handle the case in questions should always be given, and not just requests for direction or decision.

The immediate aim: The Church must not regain one inch of the ground it has lost.

The ultimate aim. Destruction of the Confessional Churches to be brought about by the collection of all material obtained through Nachrichtendienst activities, which will, at a given time, be produced as evidence for the charge of treasonable activities during the German fight for existance.

(signed) HAMMES

Kriminal-Kommissar z.Pr.

(The foregoing is a translation of pages No. 12 thru 15 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1222-0174

DOCUMENT 1815-PS

"SECRET"

Excerpt from Note 16 concerning the Arbeitstagung (Conference) held by the Inspector in Dusseldorf on 23.9.41. (PP. 26, 27, 28.)

14) Cooperation between Stapo/ and SD in the sphere of Church Politics.

The study and treatment of the efforts of the Catholic Church in its opposition to the present State is, from both a communication and executive angle, the responsibility of the Stapo ('Gegnerbekampfung'). The treatment of the efforts of the Church, and their repercussions in the sphere of 'religious life' is, however, the task of the SD.

From this it can be seen that a close cooperation in the future within the sphere of the "Catholic Church" is especially necessary. It is the duty of the Stapostellen to inform the SD-Abschnitte of any general points to be observed during the course of 'Gegnerbekampfung', in order that the SD-Abschnitte can evaluate these facts from a religious angle. The SD-Abschnitte are to inform the Stapostellen of any observations which might be of assistance to them in their fight against the church as an opponent of the State. Gegnerbekampfung and research in the religious sphere must go hand in hand. The SD-Abschnitte must hand over to the Stapostellen those V-Männer who are working entirely, or for the greater part, in 'Gegnerbekampfung'. However, if mutually agreed upon, the SD-Abschnitte, who may still have a certain claim on those V-Männer by virtue of their work in the religious sphere, may retain one or another of them to continue work in this sphere. It is desirable, however, that the appropriate official attached to the Stapostelle should start taking over the direction of the V-Männer by stages as soon as possible.

The Inspector has asked for a general ruling from R.S.H.A. concerning the direction of the 'Kirchenreferat' by the Stapo offices, and at the same time expressed the opinion that it was not absolutely essential that the responsibility of this should rest principally on the executive officials. The R.S.H.A. has made a corresponding decision in which it shall be left to the Stapoleiter in every individual case to chose who should be entrusted with the general direction and control of the 'Kirchen-referat'. It is therefore up to the Stapo leader ("leiter") to decide, by the efficiency of his work, who is the more capable, and to appoint him head of the Referat. (Order of the Chief of Sipo/SD 18.9.41 IV B). The Inspector is to be informed as soon as possible of the subsequent decision.

(Pages 26 through 28 in file)

H1222-0175

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

Berlin, 22 October 1941

IV B 1 - 2744/41 g

To all Stapostellen

For Information to:

a) The Fuhrers of all SD-(Leit)Abschnitte
b) To all Inspectors of the Sipo/SD
c) To the "Befehlshaber der Sipo/SD in Generalgouvernement KRAKAU"
d) To the "Kommandeure der Sipo/SD - KRAKAU, LUBLIN, RADOM, WARSCHAU.

Concerning - Present Conditions within the Organisation of the Catholic Church.
Enclosure - I Report.

Minute

I am enclosing a report on the present position of the Organisation of the Catholic Church. This report is designed to serve as a basis for:

a) The education of the appropriate Specialist.
b) To aid "Nachrichtendienst" activity.

The following directions must be followed concerning Nachrichtendienst activity:

1) If at all possible to verify that Bishops are using the papal nunciate courier to deliver their report to Rome, and vice-versa, we should be informed.

2) It should be found out which priests, members of Holy Orders, and Laymen are used by the Bishops to bring their reports to and from Rome. Wherever possible, attempts should be made to intercept this method of reporting through V-Männer.

3) If possible, the reports submitted to Rome every 5 years should be intercepted, especially when an opportunity arises in connection with Stapo action.

4) Where tension is known to exist between Bishops, the Bishop and Nuncio, or the Bishops and the "Instanzen" subordinate to them, this is to be utilized for Nachrichten purposes.

5) Since there are at the moment 13 Arch- and Bishoprics vacant in Greater Germany, efforts must be made to obtain the lists of Bishop candidates.

6) If not already known, it must be found out with what particular department the individual Bishops are concerned, under the aegis of the Bishops Fulda Conference. Those Stapostellen in whose area there is a Bishop entrusted with special duties - (The Bishop of Berlin with Press work, the Bishop of Mainz with "Jugendseelsorge", the Archbishop of Freiburg with charity work, the Bishop of Passau with work connected with the Church in the Eastern regions...etc...) have Nachrichtendienst tasks of especial Reich importance.

7) Points discussed during the Diocesan Synodes are to be obtained wherever possible, and should be immediately submitted to IV B 1 at the R.S.H.A.

8) The following directive is given for local Nachrichtendienst activity -

a) In every case where a Sachbearbeiter attached to a Stapostelle has an Archbishopric in his area, he must have a thorough knowledge of the particular sphere of work in which the individual Referenten of the appropriate Ordinarists are engaged.

H1222-0176

b) The Episcopal Chancery is of particular importance within the Episcopal Ordinariat. Similarly, and especially in the case of an "Action", the diocesan archives and the Episcopal secret archives are of especial significance.

c) The Deans are of particular importance to Aussenstellen, since they are described as the eyes and ears of the Bishop. Should the opportunity arise, the yearly reports which they have to submit to the Bishop, should be obtained and evaluated locally.

d) In order to ensure that the Nachrichtendienst organisation is as comprehensive as possible, an all-embracing Nachrichtennetz should be spread among the more insignificant members of the clergy.

9) It must be discovered which of those members of Orders, and priests of German origin are employed in important posts at the Vatican - other than those named in the report; we must be immediately informed of this.

10) The Specialists of the individual Stapo(leit)stellen have to extract the names of those Papal "Protonotare", Chamberlains, Prelates, and Chaplains who are officiating in their districts, and devote extra attention to them in the course of their Nachrichtendienst duties. Especial watch must be kept in order to discover to what extent they are employed as "agents" to and from the Vatican.

11) Reports are also to be submitted on those Theological students destined for Papal Institutes, and Priests returning from such institutes to Germany. Should the opportunity arise of placing someone for Nachrichtendienst purposes in one of these Institutes, in the guise of a Theological Student, we should received immediate notification.

(signed) gez. HEYDRICH

Attested:

KLANN (?)
Chancellory Clerk

(The foregoing is a translation of Pages 31 thru 33 of Document No. 1815-PS)

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H1222-0178

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS

Pages 1 through 2;
6;
10 through 11;
12 through 15;
26through 28;
31 through 33.

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2 nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1815-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENT 1919-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Speech of the Reichsführer - SS
at the meeting of SS Major-Generals
(SS-Gruppenführer) at Posen
October 4th, 1943

"The 1941 attack (p. 3)

In 1941 the Führer attacked Russia. That was, as we can well see now, shortly, - perhaps 3 to 6 months - before Stalin prepared to embark on his great penetration into Central and Western Europe. I can give a picture of this first year in a few words. The attacking forces cut their way through. The Russian Army was herded together in great pockets, ground down, taken prisoner. At that time we did not value the mass of humanity as we value it today, as raw material, as labour. What after all, thinking in terms of generations, is not to be regretted, but is now deplorable by reason of the loss of labour, is that the prisoners died in tens and hundreds of thousands of exhaustion and hunger."

(p. 22)

"it is basically wrong for us to infuse all our inoffensive soul and spirit, our good-nature, and our idealism into foreign peoples. This is true since the time of HERDER who clearly wrote "Voices of the Nations" ("Stimmen der Völker"), in a state of drunkenness, thereby bringing (p. 23) on us, who come after him, such immeasurable sorrow and misery. This is true for instance, of the Czechs and the Slovenes to whom we gave their consciousness of nationality. They were just not capable of it themselves; we had to discover it for them.

One basic principle must be the absolute rule for the SS man: we must be honest, decent, loyal, and comradely to members of our own blood and to nobody else. What happens to a Russian, to a Czech does not interest me in the slightest. What the nations can offer in the way of good blood of our type, we will take, if necessary by kidnapping their children and raising them here with us. Whether nations live in prosperity or starve to death* interests me only in so far as we need them as slaves for our Kultur; otherwise, it is of no interest to me. Whether 10,000 Russian females fall down from exhaustion while digging an anti-tank ditch interests me only in so far as the anti-tank ditch for Germany is finished. We shall never be rough and heartless when it is not necessary, that is clear. We Germans, who (p. 24) are the only people in the world who have a decent attitude towards animals, will also assume a decent attitude towards these human animals. But it is a crime against our own blood to worry about them and give them ideals, thus causing our sons and grandsons to have a more difficult time with them. When somebody comes to me and says, "I cannot dig the anti-tank ditch with women and children, it is inhuman, for it would kill them," then I have to say, "You are a murderer of your own blood because if the anti-tank ditch is not dug, German soldiers will die, and they are sons of German mothers. They are our own blood." That is what I want to instil into this SS and what I believe have instilled into them as one of the most sacred laws of the future. Our concern, our duty is our people and our blood. It is for them that we must provide and plan, work and fight, nothing else. We can be indifferent to everything else. I wish the SS to adopt this attitude to the problem of all foreign, non-Germanic peoples, especially Russians. All else is vain, fraud against our own nation and an obstacle to the early winning of the war."

"Foreigners in the Reich (p. 43)

We must also realise that we have 6 to 7 million foreigners in Germany. Perhaps it is even 8 million now. We have prisoners in Germany. They are

* i.e. Verrecken = to die (used of cattle) - Translator's note.

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none of them dangerous so long as we take severe measures at the merest trifle. It is a mere nothing today to shoot 10 Poles, compared with the fact that we might later have to shoot tens of thousands in their place, and compared to the fact that the shooting of these tens of thousands would then be carried out even at the cost of German blood. Every little fire will immediately be stamped out and quenched, and extinguished, - otherwise - as in the case of a real fire - a political and psychological surface-fire may spring up among the people.

The Communists in the Reich

I don't believe the Communists could attempt any action, for their leading elements, like most criminals, are in our concentration camps. And here I must say this - that we shall be able to see after the war what a blessing it was for Germany that, in spite all the silly talk about humanitarianism, we imprisoned all this criminal sub-stratum of the German people in concentration camps: I'll answer for that. If they were going about free, we should be worse off. For then the sub-humans would have (p. 44) their NCOs and Commanding Officers, then they would have their councils of workers and military. As it is, however, they are locked up, and are making shells or projectile cases or other important things, and are very useful members of human society."

"The SS in war-time (p. 51)

Now I come to our own development, to that of the SS in the past months. Looking back on the whole war, this development was fantastic. It took place at an absolutely terrific speed. Let us look back a little to 1939. At that time we were a few regiments, guard units (Wachverbände) 8 to 9,000 strong, - that is, not even a division, all in all 25 to 28,000 men at the outside. True, we were armed, but really only got our artillery regiment as our heavy arm two months before the war began. We will recapitulate which tasks, which duties, and which assignments we have been given in the last 4½ years. But first I would like to enumerate and make known once more some outward changes.

Changes in Personnel

The following changes have taken place at the Main Offices:

Our comrade, SS Lieutenant General (Obergruppenführer) Kaltenbrunner has succeeded our fallen friend Heydrich. Unfortunately he is ill today. He has phlebitis, but it is, I am glad to say, not dangerous. That (p. 52) is why he could not come.

Our old friend Daluege has such severe heart trouble that he has to undergo courses of treatment and now has to retire from active service for 1½ to 2 years. - I would like this evening to send our two friends, Daluege especially, and Kaltenbrunner too, a teleprint or a telegram in the name of all of us. As I have said, we may hope that Daluege will have recovered in about two years, and can then return to the front and get into harness.

SS-Obergruppenführer Wünnenberg is in charge as his deputy. He has been in charge of the police division up till now, and was then appointed to be Officer Commanding IVth SS armoured corps. He is General of the Waffen-SS and the police, and is in charge of the uniformed regular police (Ordnungspolizei) as their Head.

SS-Gruppenführer Breithaupt has succeeded our old comrade and friend Scharfe as Chief of the SS - court of justice.

SS-Obergruppenführer Hofmann has made a change. He has given up the Main office for race and settlement (Rasse - u. Siedlungshauptamt) and has

H1222-0181

Senior
become/ Executive SS and Police Officer (Höhere SS - und Polizeiführer) for the South-West.

(p. 53)

SS-Obergruppenführer Hildebrandt has left Oberabschnitt# Weichsel, and has become Chief of the Main Office for race and settlement.

SS-Obergruppenführer Schmidt has left the Head Office for Personnel at his own request and has joined my personal staff for special duties. He is succeeded by SS-Gruppenführer von Herff.

One of my closest and most long-standing colleagues, SS-Obergruppenführer Wolff, has now, I am glad to say, recovered completely from a severe illness which greatly endangered his life - (it was an operation for removing stones from the kidney) - and is now, - this is a new appointment - Supreme Executive SS and Police Officer (Höchste SS - und Polizeiführer) for the whole of occupied Italy. He therefore has charge of 25 to 30 million people. Under him he has SS-Gruppenführer Globocnik as Senior Executive SS and Police Officer for the coastal area. He too could not come today.

Senior Executive SS and Police Officers have since been appointed as follows: for Croatia - Kammerhofer, who on account of the Croatians is not called Senior Executive SS and Police Officer, but Commissioner of the Reichsführer SS; for Serbia Meyszner was appointed earlier, for Greece - (p. 54) Stroob at the moment but - I would like to tell you this now - I am transferring him from there to Schimana. Officials/ in Greece will become Senior Executive SS and Police Officers, and thus not command the Galician SS-Volunteer Division. SS-Gruppenführer Panke is to become Senior Executive SS and Police Officer for Denmark."

"Chief of the Anti-partisan Units (Bandenkampf-Verbände) (p. 57)

In the meantime I have also set up the department of Chief of the anti-partisan units. Our comrade SS-Obergruppenführer von den Bach is Chief of the anti-partisan units. I considered it necessary for the Reichsführer SS to be in authoritative command in all these battles, for I am convinced that we are best in a position to take action against this enemy struggle, which is a decidedly political one. Except where the units which had been supplied and which we had formed for this purpose were taken from us to fill in gaps at the front, we have been very successful.

It is notable that, by setting up this department we have gained (p. 58) for the SS in turn a division, a corps, an army, and the next step, which is the High Command of an army or even of a group - if you wish to call it that.

Regular uniformed Police and the Sipo

Now to deal briefly with the tasks of the regular uniformed police and the Sipo. They still cover the same field. I can see that great things have been acheived. We have formed roughly 30 police regiments from police reservists and former members of the police - police officials, as they used to be called. The average age in our police battalions is not lower than that of the Security battalions of the Armed Forces. Their achievements are beyond all praise. In addition, we have formed Police Rifle Regiments by merging the police battalions of the "savage peoples" (der "wilden Völker"). Thus we did not leave these police battalions untouched but blended them in the ratio of about 1 : 3. That is why we have, at the present moment of crisis, a far greater stability than could be seen among the other units made up of natives or local inhabitants. - - - - - -"

"SS-industrial concerns (p. 63)

I now come to other individual great spheres of activity, of which it is

Largest regional sub-division of the SS - Translator's note.
/ Obscure sentence - Translator's note.

H1222-0182

important for you all to know. We have huge armament works in the concentration camps. This is the sphere of activity of our friend SS-Obergruppenführer Pohl. Every month we put in many millions of hours of work for armaments. We tackle the most thankless tasks and - I must give this its (p. 64) due - whether in the concentration camps, in Pohl's industrial works, or outside at the offices of the Senior Executive SS and Police Officers or in the workshops of the Head Office of SS administration (SS-Führungshauptamt), one thing is obvious: wherever we are, we are SS-men. Where things are in a bad way, we act. I want every subordinate trained to this end. We want to help, unhampered by quibbles regarding authority, (Kompetenzen) for we want to win the war. What we are doing, we are doing for Germany. Whether it is a question of building a road, if a tunnel is not going ahead somewhere, or if it is an invention which for sheer red-tape does not come to fruition, or anything else; where we can get to work, we get to work. What we are doing in our armament works will be a remarkable and noteworthy achievement, even if we can only assess it and prove it when the war is ended.

The Clearing out of the Jews

I also want to talk to you, quite frankly, on a very grave matter. Among ourselves it should be mentioned quite frankly, and yet we will never speak of it publicly. Just as we did not hesitate on June 30th, 1934 to do the duty we were bidden, and stand comrades who had lapsed, up against the wall and shoot them, so we have never spoken about it and will never (p. 65) speak of it. It was that tact which is a matter of course and which I am glad to say, is inherent in us, that made us never discuss it among ourselves, never speak of it. It appalled everyone, and yet everyone was certain that he would do it the next time if such orders are issued and if it is necessary,

I mean the clearing out of the Jews, the extermination of the Jewish race. It's one of those things it is easy to talk about - "The Jewish race is being exterminated", says one party member, "that's quite clear, it's in our program - elimination of the Jews, and we're doing it, exterminating them." And then they come, 80 million worthy Germans, and each one has his decent Jew. Of course the others are vermin, but this one is an A 1 Jew. Not one of all those who talk this way has witnessed it, not one of them has been through it. Most of <u>you</u> must know what it means when 100 corpsss are lying side by side, or 500 or 1000. To have stuck it out and at the same time - apart from exceptions caused by human weakness - to have remained decent fellows, that is what has made us hard. This is a page of glory in our history which has never been written and is never to be (p. 66) written, for we know how difficult we should have made it for ourselves, if - with the bombing raids, the burdens and the deprivations of war - we still had Jews today in every town as secret saboteurs, agitators and troublemongers. We would now probably have reached the 1916/17 stage when the Jews were still in the German national body.

We have taken from them what wealth they had. I have issued a strict order, which SS-Obergruppenführer Pohl has carried out, that this wealth should, as a matter of course, be handed over to the Reich without reserve. We have taken none of it for ourselves. Individual men who have lapsed will be punished in accordance with an order I issued at the beginning, which gave this warning; Whoever takes so much as a mark of it, is a dead man. A number of SS men - there are not very many of them - have fallen short, and they will die, without mercy. We had the moral right, we had the duty to our people, to destroy this people which wanted to destroy us. But we have not the right to enrich ourselves with so much as a fur, a watch, a mark, or a cigarette or anything else. Because we have exterminated a bacterium we do not want, in the end, to be infected by the bacterium and die of it. I will not see so much as a small area of sepsis appear here or gain a (p. 67) hold. Wherever it may form, we will cauterize it. Altogether however, we can say, that we have fulfilled this most difficult duty for the love of our people. And our spirit, our soul, our character has not suffered injury from it.

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The bearing of the SS-man

If I make a statement for us all and in the presence of all of us of all that we have done this year in the form of - I would almost say - a statement of accounts, then there is one thing that I must not overlook and pass over: the significance of the bearing of the SS-man. - - - - - -."

"The Principle of Selection (p. 70)

We are a product of the law of selection. We have made our choice from a cross-section of our people. This people came into being aeons ago, through generations and centuries, by the throw of the dice of fate and of history. Alien peoples have swept over this people and left their heritage behind them. Alien blood-streams have flowed into this people, but it has, nevertheless in spite of terrible hardships and terrible blows of fate, still had strength in the very essence of its blood to win through. Thus this whole people is saturated with, and held together by Nordic-Phalian-Germanic blood, so that after all one could, and can, still speak of a German people. From this people, of such varied hereditary tendencies, as it emerged from the collapse after the years of the battle of liberation, we have now consciously tried to select the Nordo-Germanic blood, for we could best expect this section of our blood to contain the creative, heroic and life-preserving qualities of our people. We have gone partly by outward appearances, and for the rest have kept these outward appearances in review by making constantly new demands and by repeated tests both physical and mental, both of the character and the soul. Again and again we have sifted out and cast aside what was (p. 71) worthless, what did not suit us. Just as long as we have strength to do this will this organisation (Orden) remain healthy. The moment we forget the law which is the foundation of our race, and the law of selection and austerity towards ourselves, we shall have the germ of death in us, and will perish, just as every human organisation, every blosson in this world does some time perish. It must be our endeavour, our inner law, to make this blossoming and fructifying last for our people as long as possible, bringing as much prosperity as possible, and - don't be alarmed - if possible for thousands of years. That is why, whenever we meet and whatever we do, we must be mindful of our principle: blood, selection, and austerity. The law of nature is just this: What is hard is good; what is virgourous is good; whatever wins through in the battle of life, physically, purposefully and spiritually, that is what is good - always taking the long view. Of (p. 72) course sometime - and this has happened often in history - someone can get to the top by deceit and cheating. That makes no difference to nature, to the fate of the earth, to the fate of the world. Reality, that is, Nature, Fate, removes the impostor after a time - time not reckoned in generations of man but in historical periods. It must be our endeavour never to deceive ourselves but always to remain genuine, that is what we must continually preach and instil into ourselves, and into every boy and each one of our subordinates.

The SS after the war

One thing must be clear, one thing I would like to say to you today: the moment the war is over, we will really begin to weld together our organisation, this organisation which we have built up for 10 years, which we imbued and indoctrinated with the first most important principles during the 10 years before the war. We must continue to do this - we, - if I may say so, we older men - for twenty years full of toil and work, so that a tradition 30, 35, 40 years, a generation, may be created. Then this organisation will march forward into the future young and strong, revolutionary and efficient to fulfil the task of giving the German people, the Germanic people the super-stratum of society which will combine and hold together this Germanic people and this Europe, and from which the brains which the people needs for industry, farming, politics, and as soldiers, statesman and technicians, will emerge. In addition this super-stratum must be so strong and vital that every generation can unreservedly sacrifice two or three sons from every family on the battle-field, and that nevertheless the continued flowing of

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the bloodstream is assured.

The Virtues of the SS-Man

I will speak now of the most important virtues which I began years ago to preach and to impress on this organisation, on this whole General-SS (Allgemeine-SS) - for that is the basis of this organisation - and which are just now in the 5th year of war of such decisive significance and importance.

1). Loyalty

We have, I am glad to say, not had a single case among our ranks so far, of an SS-Man being disloyal. Let this one thing be our guiding principle: If within the sphere of your knowledge there is ever anyone who is disloyal to the Führer or to the Reich, even if it is only in thought, you must see to it that this man is thrown out of the organisation and we will see to it that he departs this life. (p. 74) For everything, - I have said this once already and repeat it today, - everything can be forgiven in this world, but one thing cannot be forgiven among us Teutons: that is disloyalty. It would be unforgivable and is unforgivable. Downfalls, like the downfall of Badoglio in Italy must not and will not happen in Germany. The name Badoglio will in future be the name for bad dogs, the name of abuse for four-legged mongrel curs, just as in the olden days the name Thersites was the name of abuse for traitors. - We can only say one thing and preach it constantly: Let the German people show, by unparalleled and wholehearted loyalty on the part of each one of its men and each one of its women that it is worthy of being permitted to live at the time of an Adolf Hitler, and worthy of this leader having arisen for it, who has dedicated his life full of care, full of responsibility, full of work, to our German Teutonic people.

2). Obedience

Obedience is demanded and given in the soldier's life morning, noon, and night. And the little man always obeys or usually does. If he does not, he is put in prison. The question of obedience in (p. 75) the case of senior officials in the state, party and the army, and even here and there in the SS, is more difficult. I would like here to state something clearly and unequivocally: It is a matter of course that the little man must obey. It is even more a matter of course that all the senior leaders of the SS, that is, the whole corps of Gruppenführer, are a model of blind obedience. If anyone thinks that an order is based on a misunderstanding on the part of the superior or on a false basis it goes without saying that it is his duty and responsibility - that is, the duty and responsibility of every one of you - to say so, and also to state his reasons truthfully like a man if he is convinced that they deprecate the order. But the moment the superior concerned or the Reichführer-SS - that applies to the Corps of Gruppenführer in most cases - or even the Führer has made the decision and given the order, it must be carried out, not only in word and letter, but also in spirit. Whoever carries out the order must do so as a good steward, as a true representative of the authority giving the command. If you thought at first that this would be right and that that would not be right or even wrong, then there are two alternatives. Thus if a man thinks that he cannot be answerable for obeying an order, then he should say quite honest-(p. 76) ly: I cannot be answerable for it. I beg you to excuse me from it. Then the order will usually be: You must still carry it out. Or you think: his nerve has gone, he's weak. Then you can say: Good, retire on a pension. But orders must be sacred. If the Generals obey, then the armies obey automatically. The more our territory grows, the more does this sacredness of orders apply. It was not all difficult to enforce an order in our little Germany. But to enforce an order

once we - and I am convinced of this - have garrisons in the Urals, - that is more difficult. Here it will not always be possible to make sure that the order is carried out. Our controlling authority may not, may never be, - as in Russia - the Commissar. The only Commissar we have must be our own conscience, devotion to duty, loyalty, obedience. If you lead the way with this example, gentlemen, every subordinate will follow this example. But you will never be able to demand obedience of your men, if you do not give the same obedience to authority over you, and give it blindly and without reserve.

3). Bravery (p. 77)

To bravery, I think we need least to exhort ourselves, for our leaders and men are brave. - - - - -."

"4). Truthfulness (p. 80)

I now come to a fourth virtue which is very rare in Germany, to truthfulness. One of the greatest evils which has spread during the war is the lack of truthfulness in messages, reports, and statements which subordinate departments in civil life, in the state, the party and the Services send in to the departments over them. The message, the report is the basis of every decision. It is actually the fact that one can now in many spheres assume in war-time that 95 out of 100 messages are untrue or only half true or semi-correct. - - - - -."

"While on the subject of truthfulness I now come to another (p. 83) matter. It must so come about in war and in peace - in peace this will be above all a training task - that we SS-men no longer conclude written agreements, but that among us, as used to be the case formerly, the giving of one's word and the hand-shake signify the contract, and that the hand-shake of one SS-man is - if necessary - certainty for 1 million or more. It must so happen that the hand-shake or the promise of an SS-man is more proverbially reliable than mortgage upon the greatest value of anybody else's. It must be so!

If we conclude agreements, we must keep them. If I make a contract with an agent, even with a blackguard, I keep the contract. I take my stand unreservedly on this point of view. If I announce in the General-gouvernement, that anyone who informs against a Jew who has sought shelter and gone into hiding, shall have a third of the Jew's property, then it often happens that Secretary Huber or Second Lt. (SA) (Untersturmführer) Huber who - when he can - makes illegal trips, or does not hesitate (p. 84) to order a new telephone or new pencils, who, that is, never saves, - suddenly begins to save for the German Reich. He says for instance: This Jew has 12000RM. What, that means I would have to pay out to the Pole who denounced him 4000 RM. No, I'll save that for Germany. The Pole shall only get 400 RM. So a little man goes and breaks the promise of a whole organisation. That sort of thing should be impossible.

If we make a promise, it must be kept. If the Reichsführer-SS pledges to anyone support for his organisation - as may very often be the case now in the Balkans - this pledge must be kept. We must acquire such a reputation for the keeping of contracts in the whole world, we in the SS, that we thereby gain for Germany advantages of the greatest value, namely faith through confidence. Many will come to us, who will not approach official departments. The Balkans are always in a state of confusion. That is a blessing. If they were united it would be terrible. Things are chaotic in the Caucasus and in Russia. We can only see to it - this is also a (p. 85) precept, - that the territories we have occupied and the peoples we rule over never become united, that they always remain disunited. For they would only be united against us. If therefore we pledge our protection to a party (Splittergruppe) who approaches us, it must be quite out of the question for any member of the SS or the police, any member of the whole organisation to go and break the promise. This promise must be sacred.
- - - - -."

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"Practical Tasks" (p. 102)

"In the way of practical duties for the Senior SS executive and (p. 103) Police Officers I see above all one task, which applies at the same time to the Heads of the Main Offices as well. For me the Senior SS Executive and Police Officer is the representative of the Reichsführer-SS in his area. It would be an evil day if the SS and police fell out. It would be an evil day if the Main Offices, performing their tasks well meaningly but mistakenly made themselves independent by each having a downward chain of command. I really think that, the day of my overthrow would be the end of the SS. It must be, and so come about, that this SS organisation with all its branches - the General-SS which is the common basis of all of them, the Waffen-SS, the regular uniformed police (Ordnungspolizei), the SIPO, (with the whole economic administration, schooling, ideological training, the whole question of kindred), is, even under the tenth Reichsführer-SS one bloc, one body, one organisation. Alas if we do not bring them together. Alas if the individual main offices, the individual chiefs had a false conception of their duty here, if they believed they were doing a good thing, whereas in fact they were taking the first step towards the end. We have come a long way on the road to amalgamation. In the hard battles of this year the Waffen-SS has been welded together in the bitterest hours from the most varied divisions and sections, and from these it formed: body-guard units (Leibstandarte), military SS (Verfügungstruppe), Death's head units, and then the Germanic SS. Now when our "Reich", Death's Head Cavalry Divisions and "Viking" Divisions were there, everyone knew in these last weeks: "Viking" is at my side, "Reich" is at my side, "Death's Head" is at my side, - "Thank God", now nothing can happen to us. - The regular uniformed police and Sipo, General-SS and Waffen-SS must now gradually amalgamate too, just as this is and (p. 105) must be the case within the Waffen-SS. This applies to matters concerning filling of posts, recruiting, schooling, economic organisation, and medical services. I am always doing something towards this end, a bond is constantly being cast around these sections of the whole to cause them to grow together. Alas, if these bonds should ever be loosened, - then everything - you may be sure of this - would sink back into its old insignificance in one generation, and in a short space of time. It could then be said that that would be no pity; if it wasn't worth keeping alive, it should come to an end. That is right. I would not hear of anything being kept, even if it is my, our SS which is so dear to us, if it was not worth keeping alive.

Only I think that we could not be answerable for it to Germany, and to Germania, for this Germanic Reich needs the SS organisation. She needs it at least for the next few centuries. Then, in a hundred, a thousand, or two thousand years another form will surely be found. When we are dead and gone, some remnant of us with a few of our fundamental ideas will pull through and carry on. Out of this will grow something new again, just as here and there we took over, and now bear, a torch from the time of the Teutons, from the age of chivalry, from the Vehmic organisation, and from the (p. 106) Prussian army, in order to light a great light from it. It will be just like that later on. I believe that today we could not afford to let anything happen to this SS. That is why I urge one thing on all of you, on you, my heads of the main offices, my Senior Executive SS and Police Officers, and on this whole corps of Gruppenführers, the highest gradation in this hierarchy of the SS organisation: Always see the whole, always look at the whole organisation, never at your branch of it only, or only your Oberabschnitt but always see the SS, and above it the Germanic Reich, and above that our Führer who has created and is still creating this Reich."

"The Future" (p. 110)

"When the war is won, - then, as I have already told you, our (p. 112) work will start. We do not know when the war will end. It may be sudden, or it may be long delayed. We shall see. But I say to you now, if an armistice and peace comes suddenly, let no-one think that he can then sleep the

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sleep of the just. Get all your Commanders, Chiefs and SS-Führers attuned to this; only then, gentlemen, shall we be awake, for then, so many others will fall into this sleep. I am going so to rouse the whole SS, and keep it so wide awake that we can tackle reconstruction in Germany immediately. Then Germanic work will be begun immediately in the General-SS, for then the harvest will be ripe to be taken into the granary. We shall then call up age-groups there by law. We shall then immediately put all our Waffen-SS units into excellent form, both as regards equipment and training. We shall go on working in this first 6 months after the war, as though the big offensive were starting on the next day. It will make all the differ- (p. 113) ence, if Germany has an operative reserve, an operative backing, at the peace or armistice negotiations, of 20, 25 or 30 SS-divisions intact.

If the peace is a final one, we shall be able to tackle our great work of the future. We shall colonize. We shall indoctrinate our boys with the laws of the SS-organisation. I consider it to be absolutely necessary to the life of our peoples, that we should not only impart the meaning of ancestry, grandchildren and future, but feel these to be a part of our being. Without there being any talk about it, without our needing to make use of rewards and similar material things, it must be a matter of course that we have children. It must be a matter of course that the most copious breeding should be from this racial super-stratum of the Germanic people. In 20 to 30 years we must really be able to present the whole of Europe with its leading class. If the SS, together with the farmers, - we together with our friend Backe, then run the colony in the East on a grand scale, without any restraint, without any question about any kind of tradition but with nerve and revolutionary impetus, we shall in 20 years push the national boundary (Volkstumsgrenze) 500 kilometers Eastwards.

(p. 115)

I requested of the Führer today, that the SS - if we have fulfilled our task and our duty by the end of the war - should have the privilege of holding Germany's most Easterly frontier as a defence frontier. I believe this is the only privilege for which we have no competitors. I believe not one person will dispute our claim to this privilege. We shall be in a position there to exercise every young age-group in the use of arms. We shall impose our laws on the East. We will charge ahead and push our way forward little by little to the Urals. I hope that our generation will successfully bring it about that every age-group has fought in the East, and that every one of our divisions spends a winter in the East every second or third year. Then we shall never grow soft, then we shall never get SS members who only come to us because it is distinguished or because the black coat will naturally be very attractive in peace-time. Everyone will know that: "if I join the SS, there is the possibility that I might be killed." He has contracted in writing that every second year he will not dance in Berlin or attend the carnival in Munich, but that he will be posted to the Eastern frontier in an ice- cold winter. Then we will have a healthy élite for all time. Thus we will create the necessary conditions for the whole Germanic people and (p. 115) the whole of Europe, controlled, ordered and led by us, the Germanic people, to be able, in generations, to stand the test in her battles of destiny against Asia, who will certainly break out again. We do not know when that will be. Then, when the mass of humanity of 1 to 1½ milliards lines up against us, the Germanic people, numbering, I hope, 250 to 300 millions, and the other European peoples, making a total of 600 to 700 millions - (and with an outpost area stretching as far as the Urals, or, a hundred years, beyond the Urals) - must stand the test in its vital struggle against Asia. It would be an evil day if the Germanic people did not survive it. It would be the end of beauty and "Kultur", of the creative power of this earth. That is the distant future. It is for that that we are fighting, pledged to hand down the heritage of our ancestors.

We see into the distant future, because we know what it will be. That is why we are doing our duty more fanatically than ever, more devoutly than ever, more bravely, more obediently and more thoroughly than ever. We want to be worthy of being permitted to be the first SS-men of the Führer, Adolf Hitler, in the long history of the Germanic people, which stretches before us.

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Now let us remember the Führer, Adolf Hitler, who will create the Germanic Reich and will lead us into the Germanic future. (p. 116)

Our Führer Adolf Hitler

Sieg Heil!

Sieg Heil!

Sieg Heil!"

"Speech of Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler at Kharkow April 1943

My SS-Führer, (p. 1)

It is perhaps very strange, that we should meet in a university of the Russian State, here at Kharkow, - at this Kharkow, which has played so great a part, and really will play a still bigger part in the history of the war. Until last year it was of no very great significance. This year it has become, like Stalingrad, but in the reverse sense, a city of destiny in German war history, in German history. I have asked you, the Commanding Officers of the three SS-Divisions, who took part in this campaign from the Dnjeper to Kharkow and carried out this campaign practically alone and forced a decision, to come together here in order, as has been the custom for many many years, as long as there has been an SS, to meet each other again, and in order once more to establish a few facts about the past and the future.

I would like, in a few words, to outline the whole position and situation with regard to the war.

Today, Germany is on the borders of Europe everywhere. These European frontiers stretch up as far as the North Cape, down the Norwegian coast, through Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France and jump over to Africa, continue to Tunis to form a bridgehead, run across as far as the frontiers formed by the sea, then from Greece and Crete up to the borders of the neutral states of Turkey and Bulgaria, to join hands again here in the East. I would like to give it a name: it is the great fortress of Europe.

It will undoubtedly happen, that the enemy will make the attempt, today, tomorrow or the next day, at some time, to break into this fortress of Europe at one point or another. That will undoubtedly be the case. Possibly he will be able to force an entry for a shorter or longer period at one point or another in places which we do not have in our personal and responsible control, or which we are not defending with our arms. (p. 2) One thing is certain: wherever the enemy lands, if once we can get to grips with him on the Continent, where we are not dependent on supplies from overseas, that ought to be, and will be, all right with us. On the whole, however, it is here in the East that the decision lies. The fortress of Europe with its frontiers, must be held and will be held too, as long as is necessary. The decision, therefore, lies here in the East; here must the Russian enemy, this people numbering two hundred million Russians, be destroyed on the battle field and person by person, and made to bleed to death."

"It is my opinion - and here, I believe, I am speaking to men (p. 3) who already understand this - that we must conduct the war and our campaign on these lines: - how can we take the most men from the Russians - dead or alive? We shall do it by killing them or taking them prisoner and (p. 4) really putting them to work, by endeavouring to gain as much control as possible over any territory we occupy, and by leaving empty of people any territory we dispose of, any area we make over to the enemy. Either they must be deported and will be used as labour in Germany for Germany, or they will just die in battle. To hand people back again, giving the enemy workers once more and enabling him to recruit again, - that I think, taking the broad view, would be absolutely wrong. That could not be advocated."

"On the other side, one thing goes on the same as ever, the U- (p. 5) boat war, this dreadful stranglehold on the throat of the enemy. I have good reason to be convinced that this stranglehold will never be relaxed, but will tighten. I cannot help feeling that things are beginning to go worse with England these last few months in matters of supply. That by no means indicates that England will collapse today, tomorrow or the next day, but it does mean that we will just be approaching the time when one or other of our opponents, once Russia is conquered and eliminated as a factor, will

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come to the conclusion that it is not worth carrying on the war. The result - and I am convinced of this, I believe it and I know it - the result, the end of this war, regardless of however many months or even years it lasts, will be this: that the Reich, the German Reich or the Germanic Reich of the German nation, will with just title find confirmation of its evolution, that we have an outlet and a way open to us in the East, and that then, centuries later, a politically Germany- a Germanic World Empire will be formed. That will be the result, that will be the fruit of all the many, many sacrifices, which have been made and which must still be made."

"We have, - I would say, as very consistent National Socialists, (p. 7) taken the question of blood is our starting point. We were the first really to solve the problem of blood by action, and in this connection, by problem of blood, we of course do not mean anti-semitism. Anti-Semitism is exactly the same as delousing. Getting rid of lice is not a question of ideology. It is a matter of cleanliness. In just the same way, antisemitism, for us, has not been a question of ideology, but a matter of cleanliness, which now will soon have been dealt with. We shall soon be deloused. We have only 20,000 lice left, and then the matter is finished with in the whole of Germany. But for us the question of blood was a reminder of our own worth, a reminder of what is actually the basis holding this German people together. Just as is the case in the years between 1938 and 1943, in exactly the same way as now, the same ill-founded reproaches were made then: well, if you bring the Nordic man so much to the fore, you're creating a new split, a new class-distinction, - it's a new class hatred. We're overcoming the social barriers, so I've been told by important party members, and now you're setting up racial ones. My reply to these people has always been: If you want to look at things in a negative way, there is nothing in the world which you cannot see in a negative way. From the negative angle, of course, you can argue that way. I see it differently, for I see it on this plane: What is the binding factor which holds the man in East Prussia and the man in the Black Forest together, the man in Schleswig - Holstein and in Hamburg and the man in Munich, in Graz, in Pomerania, in Berlin (p. 8) and in the Rhineland? What is then the factor or the element which contains all that is dear and precious and valuable to us? It is in fact what we Germans call inherent Kultur, it is this Germanic, this Nordic component of our blood."

(p. 10)

"In one operation these peoples must and will be incorporated in the Germanic Reich which, at one time, were part of Germany, part of the German Empire (the Roman Empire and the German nation) and belonged to us up to 1806 or only till 1648, - that is Flanders, Wallonia, and the Netherlands. They were a part of the Reich. Over and above this, we must have the power to bring into the fold, and make a part of our community in a second operation, those Germanic peoples and states too, which have never been part and parcel of the German Reich, - I mean Denmark and Norway, the Danish and Norwegian people."

(p. 11)

"I very soon formed a Germanic SS in the various countries. We very soon got Germanic volunteers from them. It has not always been liked and is still not liked today by many of the political leaders in these countries. From the beginning, I have said to them, "You can do what you like and leave what you like. I leave everything entirely to you, but you may be sure, that an SS will be set up in your country, and there is but one SS in Europe, and that is the Germanic SS, led by the Reichsführer-SS. You can resist, or you can offer no resistance, it's all the same to me. We shall do it in any case!" We have told them that curtly and plainly and clearly from the beginning.

I have said to the SS-men from the beginning too: We do not expect you to renounce your nation, or do anything which a proud and self-respecting fellow who loves his nation cannot do. We do not expect you to become German out of opportunism. But we do expect you to subordinate your national ideal to the greater racial and historical ideal, to the Germanic Reich.

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In addition, one thing is quite obvious. All of us, who are members of the Germanic peoples, can be happy and thankful that once in thousands of years fate has given us, from among the Germanic peoples, such a genius, a leader, our Führer Adolf Hitler, and you should be happy to be allowed to work with us.

Although I do not wish to discuss any individual official matters here, I would still like to mention in a slightly official way, in my capacity as a military man, what I said before about racial Germans, I beg you never to commit the psychological error of speaking of Germans who come from Roumania or Hungary or Croatia, as Croats, Roumanians or Hungarians. I also beg you never to make the mistake of letting a man who speaks (p. 12) German badly or cannot speak and read German, sense this, or let him sense the thought: "You are a second-rate German, for you can't read or write German properly." I beg you rather, (and here too I am stating a very sober opinion), to think in this case of these Germans in the whole of the Balkans, still more of those overseas, in America, when one day we must fetch over here in millions, - and we shall succeed in doing so - who have held out for centuries. I am certainly of the opinion that if a mighty German Reich with an incredible upward urge in its very being and a great German Führer had not now come into being at this time and in the last few decades, it would have been the end of these Germans (Deutschtum). A person with a very strong character can personally rise above his surroundings for years and perhaps for decades. A race, if it is in small groups, cannot in the long run hold out against its surroundings. And we must never forget this: these Germans do not usually live together in hundreds of thousands, but a thousand here in a few villages, and two thousand there, and 20 thousand at the most somewhere else. But they do not live together in large numbers. So they are always encircled by a foreign nation (Volkstum), and surrounded by its influence, but are above all surrounded by the influence of the people of the country. <u>They</u> are not the people of the country, those are the others. They are subjects of a state of foreign nationality, which, in any moment of doubt, is their enemy, or at the very best, as, shall we say, Roumania, a tolerably neutral and impartial observer. But on the whole these Germans have lived, throughout the centuries of German weakness, from the Thirty Years' War up till now, in surroundings calculated not to strengthen their consciousness of German race (Deutschtum) but to destroy it.

There was something else besides this. If one of these Germans wanted to get anywhere he could only do so by entering the state system of the foreign people as an official or an officer. It is no mere chance - (p. 13) I am not making spiteful assertions now but merely stating the facts - that, for instance, among Hungarian generals there is such a considerable percentage of men of German origin, who of course had, in most cases, to alter their names if they wanted to get anywhere. In many cases, if they did not do so, and remained obdurate about it, they were subsequently removed from office. I quote here as an example the present Chief of the Hungarian General Staff, General Sombaché, who in his youth at the Austrian Military Academy still had the thoroughly good German name of Knaus. May I remind you of Feldmarschall or Feldmarschall-Leutnant Raab, who as we all know, has now retired. Both are of German descent, and one could name countless hundreds of leading men in these South-Eastern States who are all of German origin, had to become part of the alien nation (Volkstum), and were then drained (eine Auslaugung bildeten) of their own most valuable national characteristics.

If, then, we get sons of these racial Germans (Volks-deutschtum) who have still survived there - (some are genuine volunteers, and others come as a result of a levy, for we have organised the racial groups from within the Reich through the SS, so that without possessing political power we have in fact, morally such strength and power among these people (Volkstum) that we can compel a man, compel him morally, to serve with us in Germany,

H1222-0192

due entirely to the power of the whole German national community) - if we therefore get these men, you must not make it difficult for them to enter our community by calling him by the name which you judge he will not wish to hear. A Saxon from Siebenburg will never let it be said that he is a Roumanian. It's just against that that he and his fathers have fought for 700 years. And a German from Hungary will never let it be said that he is a Hungarian. If you know how he has been thrashed by many a Hungarian gendarme, before he came to us, how his Mother was thrashed, and his parents driven from hearth and home, you can imagine how bitter it is for him if he now joins German service-men and they say: here comes a Hungarian. Or you can imagine how bitter it is for him when he is reproached for something which he cannot help. If we had not been to a German school we should not be able to read and write German either. If we had been forced, shall we say, to go to a Polish school, we should write Polish too, although we profess to be Germans. And that is often the case with these men. I must therefore expect of you understanding and human sympathy in this matter, and must expect, that the leaders in addition to their many other duties, will undertake to see that additional German instruction in reading, speaking and writing, be given to these men at every opportunity that is offered. I lay special emphasis on this matter, because by negotiations, we have now managed to make an arrangement enabling us in future to enlist even those Germans who up to now have been serving in the Roumanian army. So we can expect a great influx from the Germans of the South-East."

"We know that these clashes with Asia and Jewry are necessary (p. 16)
for evolution. They give the cue (Auftakt) for the European Continent to unite. These clashes are the only evolutionary possibility which will enable us one day, now that Fate has given us the Führer Adolf Hitler, to create the Germanic Reich. They are the necessary condition, for our race, and our blood to create for itself and put under cultivation, in the years of peace, (during which we must live and work austerely, frugally and like Spartans), that settlement area in which new blood can breed, as in a botanical garden so to speak. [Sic!] Only by this means can the Continent become a Germanic Continent, capable of daring to embark, in one or (p. 17)
two or three or five or ten generations, on the conflict with this Continent of Asia which spews out hordes of humanity. Perhaps we shall also have to hold in check other coloured peoples who will soon be in their certain prime, and thus preserve the world, which is the world of our blood, of our children and of our grandchildren. Now it is just this world we like the best, the Germanic world, the world of Nordic life. We know that this conflict with the advancing pressure from Asia, with the 200 million Russians, is necessary. And we shall win as sure as I am speaking here in the University of Kharkow. We shall have to pass through many a valley, many a narrow defile. Many will grow tired on the way. Of course they will mostly be those who have no reason to do so. To put it vulgarly, many will do something in their trousers. Many people will get shaky at the knees. The only thing that matters is that we stand firm. This is what is important for us as SS-men, for our province of duty and our mission (it is a task additional to those of the whole German Armed Forces and the whole German people): That is what I would like to impress upon you, this is what I beg you, as Commanding Officers, as Chiefs, and as leaders to teach the young men again and again in their ideological instruction. That is what I demand and exact of you, - that you really concern yourselves with the man, the young fellow of 17 to 18 who comes to us, and with many who are in our ranks not as volunteers but as conscripts. I ask you to look after them, and guide them, and not let them go before they are really saturated with our spirit and are fighting as the old guard fought before us - that is what I request and demand of you.

We have only one task, to stand firm and carry on the racial struggle without mercy. I will now say again something which I have already today said to the men elsewhere: we will never let that excellent weapon, the dread and terrible reputation which preceded us in the battles for (p. 18)

for Kharkow fade, but will constantly add new meaning to it. They can call us what they like in the world, the main thing is that we are the eternally loyal, obedient, steadfast and unconquerable fighting men of the Germanic people and of the Führer, the SS of the Germanic Reich."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENT
NO 1919-PS

13 November 1945

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2/O, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Extracts of Document 1919-PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2/O, W.R.N.S.
36482

H1222-0193

Exhibit U.S.a. 520
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

H1222-0194

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2239 PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret State Police / State Police Precinct WEIMAR.

Received
March 12, 1945
(red stamp)
FS.-NR. 2470
(blue stamp)

PRAG NR. 8005 2.3.45 1730 - KIL -

To State Police DARMSTADT

Subject: Protective prisoner ALEX MUUL, born Nov. 1, 1899 in KRIUSCH Russia Estonia.

Reference: Report of January 26, 1945 - ROEM. 4-6 Kl. B -2181/44 - SCHM.-

Protective custody until further notice

Examination date May, 19, 1945

Reason: Anti-German remarks

As prisoner of grade - 11 - to be left in concentration camp Buchenwald.

RSHA-ROEM. 4A 6 Kl. B - Nr. M 34 591 -

DR. KALTENBRUNNER

File of Orders for Commitment to Concentration Camps

All issued by RSHA, Amt IV A 6, Prague to Stapo Darmstadt signed by Dr. KALTENBRUNNER.

Date	Grounds	KL	Class	Name	Nationality
6.10.44	Vagrancy, suspected subversive activity	Lachren-hausen	I	Vaculik	Czech
20.9.44	Sex relations with Pole	Ravens-brueck	-	Hartmann	German
30.9.44	Refusal to work	Ravens-brueck	-	Hilbert	German
19.10.44	Religious propa-ganda	Dachau	I	Bruecher	German
2.11.44	Association with Frenchmen and sug-gesting breach of labor contract.	Ravens-brueck	-	Wetzel	German

H1222-0195

Date	Grounds	KL	Class	Name	Nationality
22.11.44	Sex relations with PW's.	Ravens-brueck	-	Merz	German
2.12.44	Work sabotage and obstinacy	Dachau	I	Meriadec	French PW
2.12.44	Work sabotage	Dachau	I	Selderyk	Dutch
20.12.44	Sexual intercourse with Pole	Ravens-brueck	-	Dillmann	German
20.12.44	Work sabotage	Ravens-brueck	-	Francurchi	(French?) Corsican
27.12.44	Vagrancy; escape from transport; illegal use of RB.	Dachau	I	Garco	Italian
31.12.44	Escape from transport, vagrancy	Dachau	I	Dellominut	Italian
31.12.44	Work sabotage and association with foreigners	Ravens-brueck	-	Buettner	German
12. 1.45	Molestation and threatening of German woman; Communist statements	Hossen-burg	II	Nomkin	Lithuanian
20. 1.45	Loafing on job repeatedly	Bergen-Belsen	-	Filber	German
1. 2.45	Conduct inimical to Germany; spreading of enemy propaganda; suspected membership in resistance movement	Hossen-burg	II	Leclair	French
9. 2.45	Working against Reich	Buchen-wald	I	Etie	French
9. 2.45	Spreading of rumors detrimental to morale	Buchen-wald	I	Farichon	French
9. 2.45	Spreading of rumors detrimental to morale	KL transfer later		Farichon	French
2. 3.45	"Aktion Gitter"	Dachau	I	Laux	German
2. 3.45	"Aktion Gitter"	Dachau	I	Appel	German
2. 3.45	Creating public nuisance	(KL transfer later)		Rauxloh	German

H1222-0196

Date	Grounds	KL	Class	Name	Nationality
2. 3.45	Black market	Buchen-wald	I	Cau	French
2. 3.45	Breach of work contract	Buchen-wald	I	Coudoning	French
2. 3.45	Sex relations with French PW.	(Investiga-tion cont'd)		Meyer	German
2. 3.45	Black market; operator	Flossenburg	II	Biache	French
2. 3.45	Black marketing of stolen goods	Dachau	I	Fruche	French
2. 3.45	"Aktion Gitter"	Dachau	I	Rueffer	German
2. 3.45	Work sabotage; suspected activity	Buchen-wald	I	Revenranius	Greek
2. 3.45	Loafing on job; creating public nuisance	(KL trans-fer later)		Oberle	German
2. 3.45	Statements against Germany	Buchen-wald	I	Agurini	Italian
2. 3.45	Statements against Germany	Buchen-wald	II	Muul	(USSR?)
2. 3.45	Loafing on job	Thurenan-stadt		Lang	Jew
2. 3.45	("Aktion Gitter"	Ravens-brueck		Maurer	Jew
	(Man and wife?				
2. 3.45	("Aktion Gitter"	Dachau	I	Maurer	German
2. 3.45	Assault of fore-man	Buchen-wald	I	Toorn	Dutch
2. 3.45	Theft of food-stuffs·resale at excess prices; or bartering	Dachau	I A	Rouanet	French
2. 3.45	Defeatist state-ments	(KL trans-fer later)		Ezrenlaub	German
2. 3.45	Working against Reich	Buchen-wald	II	Bougoen	?
2. 3.45	Attempted looting after air raid	Buchen-wald	II	Borge	?

H1222-0197

2.3.45	Theft and escape from jail	Buchenwald	I	Top	Dutch
2.3.45	Work sabotage	(KL later)		Eberhardt	German

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2239 PS

22.11.45

I, GERHARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt Inf.01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of one telegram contained in the file identified as Document 2239-PS; I further certify that I have carefully examined the file of telegrams and that all of them are similar to the one translated in full above and that the following is an accurate statement of the contents of the file in summary form.

GERHARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt Inf
01332102

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2375-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1222-0198

I, Dr. Rudolf Mildner, Colonel of the Police, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was made the commander of the Sipo and SD in Denmark on 15 September 1943. A few days after I arrived in Copenhagen an order from RF SS Himmler to the Reich Plenipotentiary in Denmark, Dr. Best, arrived demanding the arrest of all Danish citizens of Jewish belief and their shipment to Stettin by ship and thence on to Theresienstadt. As commander I was subordinated to Reichplenipotentiary Dr. Best.

Immediately, with the approval of Dr. Best, I sent a telegram to the RSHA Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER, asking to have the Jewish persecutions stopped. As reasons for this I mentioned that the Jews in Denmark had not yet shown themselves unfriendly toward the Reich, that the whole Danish nation would reject measures taken against the Jews, that action would have an unfavorable effect on Skandinavia, England and the U. S., that the trade relationship between Germany and Sweden would be disturbed, as well as that with Denmark. In Denmark one could then expect political strikes and the amount of sabotage would increase etc. The position of the Reich Plenipotentiary and the Sipo would be made much more difficult and cooperation of the Danish police, I had an agreement partly worked out, would not become effective etc. The answer to my telegram was an order by RF SS Himmler through Chef der Sipo and SD Kaltenbrunner that the anti-Jewish actions were to be carried out.

I flew to Berlin to talk with the Chef der Sipo and SD Kaltenbrunner personally. He was absent. I went to the head of Section IV, Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER, who in my presence wrote a telegram to RF SS Himmler with my request (protest against the persectuions of Jews).

Shortly after my return to Copenhagen a direct order by RF SS Himmler sent through Chef der Sipo and SD Dr. Kaltenbrunner arrived saying, "The anti-Jewish actions are to be started immediately!"

For the carrying out of this action RF SS Himmler had sent the special command Eichmann, directly subordinated to the Chief of Section IV SS Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER, from Berlin to Copenhagen. This command had charted two ships for the deportation of the Jews. This action failed, however, and there was great bitterness in Berlin from the head of Section IV, Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER towards Dr. Best and me. Eichmann and Sturmbannfuehrer Gunther, Eichmann's deputy, told me that Hitler and Himmler had raged when they received the report. One thought that Dr. Best and I were to blame for the miscarried action.

Gruppenfuehrer MUELLER gave me the mission of making a report about the causes of the miscarried plan. I sent the report directly to the Chef der Sipo and SD Obergruppenfuehrer Dr. Kaltenbrunner.

I swear under oath that the foregoing is correct and true.

R. Mildner

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Nurnberg, Germany, on 16 November 1943.

Whitney R. Harris,
Lieut.,USNR.

H1222-0199

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2375-PS

- - - - - - - - - -

16 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SEIIGSON, 1st It., Ord., O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2375-PS.

WALTER R. SEIIGSON,
1st It. Ord.,
O-1558904.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2476-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Ministerialdirektor J o s e f B u e h l e r, Dr. Jur. in custody since the 30th May 1945, State Secretary to Governor General Dr. Hans Frank, in the General Government (Poland) from 1940 - 1945, herewith declare on oath,

During the supression of the Warsaw Rising of 1944, about 50,000 - 60,000 inhabitants of Warsaw (Polish estimate) were transported away to German Concentration Camps. As a result of a demarche by General Governor Dr. Frank to Reichsfuehrer SS Himmler, the latter forbade further deportations. The Governor General attempted to obtain the release of the 50,000 - 60,000 inhabitants of Warsaw who had been put into Concentration Camps in the Reich, before deportation was stopped. The Chief of RSHA, Obergruppenfuehrer Kaltenbrunner, had refused this in writing and also refused my verbal efforts when I personally visited him in Berlin, in September or October 1944, on the grounds that those inhabitants of Warsaw were employed making secret weapons for the Reich and, therefore, there was no question of a general release. Single requests he was willing to investigate. Kaltenbrunner had subsequently complied with individual requests for release from a Concentration Camp. As opposed to the Polish estimate, Kaltenbrunner gave the number of inhabitants of Warsaw transported into Concentration Camps in the Reich as small. I made Kaltenbrunner's statement regarding the number brought into custody accessible to my appropriate Office and after renewed investigations I received confirmation that the number was 50,000 - 60,000. These were the people who had been brought into Concentration Camps in Germany.

Dr. Josef Buehler

Signed and sworn before me on 4. November 1945 in Nuernberg, Germany

WHITNEY R. HARRIS. Lt. USNR

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2476-PS

22 November 1945.

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt. AUS, 33,779,426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2476-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt. 33,779,426 AUS

H1222-0200

Exhibit U.S.A. 518
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2477-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Oberregierungsrat and Kruminalrat, W i l l y L i t z e n b e r g, born on 27. November 1900 in Liebenwalde, late Chief of Dept. IV A 1b in the RSHA Berlin, declare under oath:-

The right of summary taking into protective custody belongs to the Directors of the State Police H.Q.'s or State Police Offices; previously for a period of 21 days, later I think, for a period of 56 days. Custody exceeding this time had to be sanctioned by the competent Office for Protective Custody in the RSHA. The Regulations for Protective Custody or the signing of the Protective Custody Order could only be issued through the Director of the RSHA as Chief of the SIPO and SD. All Regulations and Protective Custody Orders, that I have seen bore a facsimile stamp of Heydrich or Kaltenbrunner. As far as I can remember I have never seen a document of this kind with another same as signature. How far and to whom the Chief of the SIPO and SD possibly gave authority for the use of his facsimile stamp, I do not know. Perhaps the Chief of Amt IV possessed a similar authority.

The greater part of the Protective Custody Office was transferred to Prague. Only one staff remained in Berlin.

WILLY LITZENBERG

Signed and sworn before me on 4. November 1945 in Nuernberg, Germany.

WHITNEY R. HARRIS.
Lt. USNR.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
Document No. 2477-PS

22 November 1945.

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/Sgt, AUS, 33,779,426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2477-PS.

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/Sgt. AUS
33,779,426

H1222-0201

Exhibit U.S.A. 530
Filed Jan. 3, 1946

H1222-0202

TRANSLATE OF DOCUMENT NT. 2519-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Radio Message to Gruppenfuehrer SS-Major General FEGELEIN Headquarter of the Fuehrer through Stumbannfuehrer SS-Major Sansoni, Berlin

Please inform the Reichsfuehrer SS and report to the Fuehrer that all arrangements against Jews, political and concentration camp internees, in the Protectorate have been taken care of by me personally today. The situation itself there is one of calmness, fear of Soviet successes and hope of an occupation by the Western enemies.

KALTENBRUNNER

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NR. 2519-PS

24 November 1945

I, Walter R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2519-PS.

WALTER R. SELIGSON
1st Lt
O-1558904

Certificate for Dokument 2519 - PS .

H1222-0203

I. Henri Monneray, being first duly sworn, depose und say :

That since 12 September 1945 I have been and I am the member of the French Staff for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality and have been pursuing my official duties in this connection in Nuernberg, Germany, since 12 October 1945. In the course of my official duties at the instruction of the French Chief Prosecutor, I examined the personal documents of the defendants which were given me by Major F. C. Teich, who is in charge of Internal Security for the Office of US Chief of Counsel and in whose possession all of the documentary effects of the defendants had been placed. Major Teich gave me an envelope containing the personal papers of the defendant Kaltenbrunner. I went through these papers and found the document which now carries document number2519-PS, being the handwritten memorandum containing an instruction by Kaltenbrunner to send a telegram to Fegelein concerning matters pertaining to action against Jews, political and concentration camp internees in the Protectorate. Said document 2519-PS is the document which I found in the envelope containing Kaltenbrunner's personal papers.

signed:
Henri Monneray

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of November 1945 in Nuernberg, Germany.

signed:
Whitney R. Harris,
Lieutenant, USNR.

H1222-0204

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2542 PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Statement
of
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Kurt LINDOW

i Kurt LINDOW, having been duly sworn, make the following statement under oath:

1. I was Kriminaldirektor in Section IV of the RSHA (Chief Reich Security Office) and head of the subsection (Referat) IV A 1, from the middle of 1942 until the middle of 1944. I have the rank of SS-Sturmbannfuehrer.

2. From 1941 until the middle of 1943 there was attached to subsection IV A 1 a special department that was headed by the Regierungsoberinspektor, later Regierungsamtmann, and SS-Hauptsturmbannfuehrer Franz KOENIGSHAUS. In this department were handled matters concerning prisoners of war. I learned from this department that instructions and orders by Reichsfuehrer HIMMLER, dating from 1941 and 1942, existed according to which captured Sovietrussian political Commisars and Jewish soldiers were to be executed. As far as I know proposals for execution of such PW's were received from the various PW camps. KOENIGSHAUS had to prepare the orders for execution and submitted them to the chief of section IV, Mueller, for signature. These orders were made out so that one order was to be sent to the agency making the request and a second one to the concentration camp designated to carry out the execution. The PW's in question were at first formally released from PW status, then transferred to a concentration camp for execution.

3. The department chief (Sachbearbeiter) KOENIGSHAUS was under me in disciplinary questions from the middle of 1942 until about the beginning of 1943 and worked, in matters of his department, directly with the chief of group IV A, Regierungsrat PANZINGER. Early 1943 the department was dissolved and absorbed into the departments (Laenderreferate) in subsection IV B. The work concerning Russian PW's must then have been done by IV b 2a. Head of department IV b 2a was Regierungsrat and Sturmbannfuehrer Hans-Helmut WOLF.

4. There existed in the PW camps on the Eastern front small screening teams (Einsatzkommandos) headed by lower ranking member of the Secret Police (Gestapo). These teams were assigned to the camp commanders and had the job to segregate the PW's who were candidates for execution, according to the orders that had been given, and to report them to the Office of the Secret Police (Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt).

5. I also know that in cases of sexual relationships between Poles and German women and girls the Poles, according to an order from Reichsfuehrer HIMMLER, were to be hanged. The execution of the Poles and the punishmentby a court of German women depended upon the opinion of the "racial expert" (Rassereferant) at the HSSPF (Chief SS and Police leader) concerned. If the Poles had serious intentions of marriage, the racial expert would examine if the Pole was, on basis of his entire appearance, racially unobjectionable (rassisch einwandfrei) and therefore capable of being Germanized (eindeutschungsfaehig). If the opinion of the

H1222-0205

"racial expert" was positive nothing happened, that is to say the Pole was permitted to marry the German girl and was Germanized (eingedeutsch). But if the judgment was negative then the Pole would be hanged and the German girl turned over to the courts for trial. Each individual case had to be reported, by the addition of photos, to the Reichsfuehrer HIMMLER, who had apparently reserved the decision for himself and who alone gave the order for the hanging. These cases must have been handled by department IV B 2b; head of department IV B 2b was Regierungsrat and Sturmbannfuehrer TOMSEN.

That the facts stated above are true; that this declaration is made by me voluntarily and without compulsion; that after reading over the statement I have signed and executed the same at OBERURSEL/Germany this day of September 1945.

/s/ KURT LINDOW
/t/ Kurt LINDOW
SS-Sturmbannfuehrer

/Subscribed and sworn to before me at OBERURSEL/Germany this 30th day of September 1945.

/s/ B.D. SILLIMAN, MAJOR JAGD
/t/B.D. SILLIMAN, Major JAGD

I, Richard A. GUTMAN, 1st Lt, AUS, do hereby certify that I am a qualified translator of the German language; that the attached translation in English is a true and correct translation of the above statement which was signed and sworn to in my presence.

/s/ R.A. GUTMAN
/t/Richard A. GUTMAN, 1st Lt AUS

H1222-0206

Exhibit USA 524
Filed Jan. 2, 1945

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2580-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

GESTAPO, GESTAPO OFFICE PRAG, 2 Dec. 44 -IV A 6b - page 24556 -

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY DECREE

First and last Name: Selderyk, Thomas
Birth day and place: 22 Feb 19 at Rotterdam
Profession: Assistant lock smith
Family status: Single
Citizenship: Netherlands
Religion:
Race (to be noted for Non-Aryans):
Place and address: Butzbach, Wetzlarerstr. nr. 115
will be taken into protective custody.
Reasons: Work sabotage.
signed: Dr. Kaltenbrunner certified ? (illegible) SS-Obersturmfuehrer
protective custody opened. (illegible) ((official stamp))

GESTAPO, GESTAPO OFFICE PRAG, 2 Dec 44 -IV A 6 b - custody nr. 33523 -

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY DECREE

First and last name: Meriadec, Jacques
Birth day and place: 10 Aug 16 at Paris
Profession: Commercial employee
Family status: single
Citizenship: France
Religion Catholic
Race (to be noted for Non-Aryans):
Place and address: Ober-Hitlersklingen, clo Thomasberger
will be taken into protective custody.
Reasons: Work sabotage and insubordination.
signed: Dr. Kaltenbrunner certified (illegible) SS-Obersturmfuehrer
protective custody opened. (illegible) ((official stamp))

IV 6 b - Gr - Darmstadt, 13 Nov 1944

1) The person listed on the reverse side has been transferred to Dachau Concentration Camp on 9 Nov 1944.

2) IV 6 b at Bensheim is informed herewith.

By order:
(signature illegible)

IV 6 b/10 Nov 1944
1, to file

GESTAPO, GESTAPO OFFICE BERLIN SW 11, 19 Oct 44 IV A 6 b - custody nr. B 36653

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY DECREE

First and last name: Thomas Bruecher
Birth date and Place: 5 Jan 04 at Darmstadt-Arheilgen
Profession:
Family status: single
Citizenship: German Reich
Religion:
Race (to be noted for Non-Aryans):
Place and address: Darmstadt-Arheilgen
will be taken into protective custody.
Reasons: According to STAPO investigation he endangers by his behavior the existence and the safety of the German people and state by disquieting thepublic through distribution of writings of religious sects; and it is to be expected because of his connection with the circles of the forbidden

H1222-0207

Jehova's witnesses that he will misuse his freedom for further spreading of religious haterodoxy.
Signed Dr. Kaltenbrunner certified (illegible) SS-Obersturmfuehrer
((Official seal))

IV 6 b - Gr - Darmstadt, 13 Nov 1944

1) The person listed on the reverse side has been transferred to Dachau Concentration Camp on 9 Nov 1944.

2) IV 6 b at Bensheim is informed herewith.

By order:
(Signature illegible)

IV 6 b/10 Nov 1944
1, To file

By order:
(Signature illegible)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2580-PS

9 November 1945

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt, 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2580-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt, 33799122.

Exhibit USA 523
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

H1222-0208

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2582 - PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret State Police
State police station in Frankfurt (Main)

Transmission of news

Accepted Day Month Year Time	Space for receipt stamp	Transmitted Day Month Year Time
9 Jan. 1945 14:30	SH 734 included 15/1 M	
From By	IV 6b	BG TO BY
	(stamp:) Secret state police state police station DARMSTADT received 13 Jan. 1945 Journal No. 2363/44	
F.-Ü.-No. 281		

⊥ KDS Prague 1046 9 Jan. 45 1417 = Mai =

to the state police Darmstadt.-
Re: Prisoner KARL HORLEBEIN, born 1 Dec. 92 Steinbach.-
Ref: Report of 14 Nov. 44- IV 6 Kl. B -1104/44 BTZ./ WLF.

Protective custody until further notice.-

Reason: Defeatist statements.-

Indication of profession as well as remittance of political judgment still required. Moreover opinion whether H. is to be considered still capable of improvement. Then further instructions.

RSHA - IV A 6 Kl. B H. No. H 23533 signed Dr. Kaltenbrunner⊥
(in pencil:) construction helper (Moulder)
(stamp:) 16 Jan. 1945
(in ink) IV 6b

B., 16 Jan. 45
1. Request political judgment from district headquarters (Kreisleitung Erbach.),
2. To be resubmitted 1. 2. 45.

by order BG

(in pencil:)
IV 6b- 2363/44 Bsh., 7 Feb. 45
1. Political judgment not yet received.
2. To be resubmitted on 20 Feb. 45

by order BG

(illegible signature)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2582 - PS

H1222-0209

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2582 - PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(cont.)

5th December, 1945

I, VIRGINIA VON SCHON , AGO X 046318; hereby dertify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document 2582 - PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON

AGO X 46318.

H1222-0210

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2582-Ps
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret State Police - State Police Saarbruecken
18 June 1943 Fernschreiben(Teletype) Sent
b II E to II E

Time 17:30
By: Baunn
No. 8623

. .

÷÷ Berlin NUE 109879 18.6.43 1715· -BH-
To the State Police in Saarbruecken.
Re: Protective custody of the Reichsdeutsche (German citizen)

Paula Traxel, born 24 March 1915 in Mechtersheim.-
Ref.: Report from there of 7 May 1943 2154/43 Roman 2 E - (N).
For the above-named I herewith order protective custody until further notice.-Arrest investigation date 27 September 1943 - Order of protective custody to be worded as follows: "...Since, by intimate association with a Pole, she has failed in the reserve ordered to be maintained against members of foreign races and has seriously injured wholesome public sentiment." - T. is to be committed to the concentration camp Ravensbrueck. Printed form for transfer order for protective custody and short report for information of camp commandant ("sich" omitted because erroneous) are to be taken along. The Pole Wielechowski is to be delivered to the concentration camp Natzweiler as a skilled workman and the camp commandant must receive special notice that W. is to be used as a skilled workman.- RSHA Roman 4 C 2 Arrest No. T 10759 - Signed, Dr. Kaltenbrunner÷÷÷
(Note: the following is at the foot of the telegram in almost illegible handwriting. Translator)

II E Berlin 19 June 1943
1.) To be handled by (three words illegible) o/w qualified.
2.) F S - Office
F S to be passed on to Neinhardt
3.) (Two illegible symbols) E E Passed on "8652"
Signature Illegible 19 June 1943

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2582-PS

5. December 1945

I, VIRGINIA von SCHON, X 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2582-Ps.

VIRGINIA von SCHON
X 046318

H1222-0211

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2582-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret State police/ state police office Weimar

Accepted
Day Month Year Time Space for receipt stamp
12 December 1944 14:55

Journal 1801/44
IV 6b

Transmitted
Day Month Year Time

From By
Ro

To By

Fs No. 12925
9973

Telegram--Wireless message-- Delay
Teletype message--Telephone observation
message

+++ KDS Prague 51610 12/12/44 1450 RO
To state police Darmstadt
Re: Protective custody against the Greeks St. A. Nikolaus Gramatopulos, born 1920 in Wikeas; Dimitrios Stela, born 1912 in Nicea, Periklis Myamyris, born 1910 in Sama.
Ref.: Your report of 4 November 44 IV 6 Kl. B 1801/44 WAR/WLF.- Protective custody until further notice.
Investigation date 4 March 1945.
Reason: Drifting around without occupation raises suspicion of gangs. To be sent to concentration camp Buchenwald as prisoner grade 2 in case capable of working.
RSHA Roman 4 A 6 Kl. B H. No. G 23704 signed Dr. Kaltenbrunner+++1
(translator's note: following is handwritten)
Bensheim 27 December 44
-IV 6b-
I. Fill out transfer forms.
II. Ask Ad. Giessen for beginning of protective custody and transfer of Gramatopulos to concentration camp Buchenwald (form).
III. Effect/transfer of Stela and Myamyris.
IV. To the arrest control office.
V. To be resubmitted 20 February 1945
IV 6 b/ 20 Feb. 45
To be resubmitted on 10 Jan. 46 (arrest investigation)

by order BG

(stamp:)
Prepared 27 Dec.
Mailed 28 Dec. 1944

(stamp:)
Arrest book corrected
IV 6b H. No. 5753-54
and 73/44
29 Dec. 1944

fm

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2582-PS

5. December 1945

I, VIRGINIA von SCHON, X 046318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2582-Ps.

VIRGINIA von SCHON
X 046318

H1222-0212

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2582-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret State Police
State police station Darmstadt

Transmission of news

Accepted Day Month Year Time	Space for receipt stamp	Transmitted Day Month Year Time
9 Feb. 45 04:12	SM 610 journal 1195/44 included 12 Feb. IV 6b	13 Feb. 1945
From By (Nu?)		To By BG
		Delay observation
N.-Ü. No. (7 21?)	Telegram--Wireless message--Teletype message--Telephone message	

++ Prague No. 6553 9 Feb. 45 0352 - Kil --
To state police Darmstadt in Bensheim.-
Re: Jules Herbeaux, born 15 Sept. 08 - Frenchman. -
Ref.: Report of 27 Dec. 44 - IV 6 Kl. B - 1195/44 BTZ./Wlf. -
protective custody until further notice.- Investigation

Date 7 June 45.

Reason: Shirking and insubordination.- To be transferred to concentration camp Buchenwald as prisoner grade 1.-
RSHA.- IV A 6 Kl. B.- H 23 532 - Dr. Kaltenbrunner+

(typed on back of telegram:)

-IV 6 b- 1195/44 SM. 610-Ga.- Bensheim 14 Feb. 45

I. Fill out transfer form.
II. Ask Ad. Mainz for beginning of protective custody and admittance to concentration camp Buchenwald. (form)
III. to arrest control office.
IV. -IV 6 a- correct PK.
V. To be resubmitted on 1 June 45 (arrest investigation date) by order BG

(stamp:) Prepared on 14 Feb/secret
Mailed 14 Feb./secret

(stamp:) 21 Feb. 1945
Arrest book corrected
IV 6b H No. 5732/45 fm

- - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 2582-PS

I, Virginia von SCHON, X 046 318, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2582-PS.

VIRGINIA VON SCHON
X 046 318

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DR. REZSO (RUDOLPH) KASTNER

****

H1222-0213

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2605 PS
Continued

H1222-0214

Dr. Rezsö (Rudolph) KASTNER, being duly sworn deposes and says:

I was born in 1906 at Kolozsvar (now Cluj, Rumania), solicitor and journalist, residing at Chemin Krieg, 16, Pension Sergey, Geneva. now temporarily at 109, Clarence Gate Gardens, London.

I was in Budapest until November 28, 1944; as one of the leaders of the Hungarian Zionist organization I not only witnessed closely the Jewish persecution, dealt with officials of the Hungarian puppet government and the Gestapo but also gained insight into the operation of the Gestapo, their organization and witnessed the various phase: of Jewish persecution. The following biographical data of mine might be of interest:

Between 1925-1940 — Political Editor of "Uj Kelet" Jewish daily newspaper published in Koloszvar; Secretary-General of the Parliamentary Group of the Jewish Party in Rumania.

Between 1929-1931 — Worked in Bucharest; member of the Executive of the Palestine Office of the Jewish Agency.

In Dec. 1940 — Being a Jew I was excluded from the Chamber of Lawyers; "Uj Kelet" the daily, was close down by the Hungarian authorities: I moved to Budapest.

Between 1943-1945 — Associate President of the Hungarian Zionist Organization.

July 1942 — I have been called up for Labor Service: together with 440 other Jewish intellectuals and citizens we worked in South-Eastern Transylvania on fortifications along the Hungarian-Rumanian border.

In Dec. 1942 — I was demobilized. Returned to Budapest. Some time before being drafted I have begun to organize relief work for refugee Slovakian Jews. After my demobilization I succeeded in establishing - through diplomatic couriers - contact with the Relief Committee of the Jewish Agency, working in Istambul. On their instructions I have taken over the leadership of the Relief Committee in Budapest. Our task was:

1) To help to smuggle Jews from Slovakia and Poland into Hungary to save them from the threat of the gas-chamber.
2) To feed and clothe them and to assist in their emigration to Palestine.
3) To forward the minutes based on the declaration of the refugees on the question of deportation and annihilation of Jews to Istambul, later to Switzerland, to the hands of the representatives of the Jewish Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee.
4) To co-operate with the Relief Committee of Bratislava in matters concerning saving, hiding of refugee Jews and exchange of information. After German occupation of Hungary, on the 19th March 1944, the Relief Committee concentrated its efforts on the saving of Hungarian Jewry.
5) The Relief Committee of the Jewish agency of which I was a president was engaged in helping Allied prisoners of war. Moreover we sent confidential reports to the Allies thru Istambul and Switzerland about our connections with officials of the German government. We helped to hide and supported leaders of the Hungarian underground and gave a wealth of information to those Hungarian authorities which were working against the Germans. During the siege of Budapest, when I was already out of the country, other members of the Relief Committee participated in street fights against the Germans.

On May 15, 1944 One of my collaborators, Eugen Brand was sent by the Germans to Istambul to pass on certain business proposals in connection with saving of the Hungarian Jews.

On 21 August 1944 I travelled from Budapest under German escort to the Swiss frontier and acted as intermediary for the first conversation between Kurt Becher and Saly Mayer, Swiss representative of the Joint D.C. to discuss the price of abandoning the gassing. The conversation took place between St. Margareten and Höchst on the bridge. From there I returned to Budapest.

On 14 October 1944 I travelled for the second time to St. Margarethen.

On 30 October 1944 I travelled to St. Gallen, accompanied by Kurt Becher and Kr. Wilhelm Billitz, director of the Manfred Weiss Works. On this occasion an interview took place between Becher and McClelland, Swiss representative of the War Refugee Board in the Savoy Hotel, at Zurich. I returned to Budapest.

On 28 November 1944 I left on German instructions to the Swiss border

On 20 December 1944 I entered Switzerland.

On 27 December 1944 I started out to travel back to Budapest, but could only get to Vienna. The Red Army encircled Budapest.

On 29 Dec.44-28 March 1945: I remained in Vienna. Afterwards toured Bratislava-Spitz an der Donau - Berlin - Bergen Belsen Hamburg - Berlin - Theresienstadt.

On 19 April 1945 I crossed the Swiss border.

H1222-0215

The Germans entered into discussion with leaders of the Jewish community for reasons of administrative efficiency. We conducted the discussion in the hope that we might be able to save some human lives. By holding the ax over our heads they made us responsible for financial contributions and other exactions imposed on the Jewish community. Ultimately the leaders of the "Jewish council" and other intermediaries were also scheduled for extermination. The SS and the Gestapo was particularly intend on liquidating those who had direct knowledge of their operations. I escaped the fate of the other Jewish leaders because the complete liquidation of the Hungarian Jews was a failure and also because SS Standartenfuehrer Becher took me under his wings in order to establish an eventual alibi for himself. He was anxious to demonstrate after the fall of 1944 that he disapproved the deportations and exterminations and endeavored consistently to furnish me with evidence that he tried to save the Jews. SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Eisliczeny repeatedly assured me that according to him Germany cannot win the war. He believed that by keeping me alive and by making some concessions in the campaign against the Jews he might have a defense witness when he and his organization will have to account for their atrocities. Strangely he came to Hungarian Jews with the letter of recommendation from leading Slovak Jews. The latter were not deported in 1942 and were saved over until the end of 1944.

Major phases in the persecution of Hungarian Jewry.

Before the German occupation.

1. 17,000 Jews - mainly from Ruthenia - were deported to Poland in August 1941. There they were transferred to the German military authorities. These were executed during the succeeding three months. In Kamenetz-Podolsk alone 4,500 Hungarian Jews were shot dead. Responsible: Prime Minister Bordossy.

2. Between 23 and 25 January 1942 Hungarian military units "cleaned up" the southern region captured from the Yugoslavs. In Novisad they shot dead 1,500 Jews found at home or in the streets, or taken to the Serbian cemetery or to the beach. A further 2,000 Jews were only saved by an order

from Admiral Horthy. Commanders of the Military force were General Feketehalmi-Zeisler, General Bajor-Bayer and Captain Zöldi.

3. The so-called Jewish Labor companies, created within the framework of military pioneerservices, were in fact concentration camps organized on the German model. Of the 130,000 Hungarian Jews recruited by this means, about 50,000 died from starvation, typhus and shooting, 30,000 were taken prisoners by the Russians, 20,000 were deported to Germany; about 30,000 remained in Hungary.

Organizers of the "Labor Service" were Bartha, Minister for War, Werth Chief of the Military Staff.

After the German occupation.

19 March 1944: Together with the German military occupation arrived in Budapest a "Special Section Commando" of the German Secret Police with the sole object of liquidating the Hungarian Jews. It was headed by Adolf Aichmann, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer, Chief of Section IV.B of the Reich Security Head Office. His immediate collaborators were: SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Hermann Krumey, Hauptsturmfuehrer Wisliczeny, Hunsche, Novak, Dr. Seidl, later Danegger, Wrtok. They arrested, and later deported to Mauthausen, all the leaders of Jewish political and business life and journalists, together with the Hungarian democratic and anti-Fascist politicians; taking advantage of the "interregnum" following upon the German occupation lasting four days they have placed their Quislings into the Ministry of the Interior. These were Ladislas Endre and Ladislas Baky. Utilizing the Hungarian administrative organs they have:

a. Arrested all Jews arriving or leaving Budapest (about 2,500 persons, who were interned at Kistarcsa); and
b. Excluded the Jews from usingpostal and telephone facilities.
c. Took over for SS and German military purposes all Jewish public buildings, schools and hospitals.

On 23 March 1944 the Quisling Cabinet was formed, the purpose of which was - according to the statement made by Wisliczeny (to use in June 1944 in Budapest) - solely the solution of the Jewish problem. During the deliberations preceding the formation of the Cabinet, Prime Minister Sztojay undertook in the presence of SS Obergruppenfuehrer Winckelmann, Hungary's SS Commander, SS Standartenfuehrer Veesenmayer, new German Minister and Aichmann, that the Hungarian Government will do everything possible to help in the liquidation of the Hungarian Jewry. One anti-Jewish decree followed another after the Sztojay Cabinet took over. At the same time Krumey and Wisliczeny appeared in the building of the Budapest Jewish Committee and informed Samuel Stern, President, that the matters concerning the Hungarian Jewish problem would be henceforth "dealt with" within the competence of the SS. They warned the Jews against creating panic and obliged the Jewish leaders to form a "Jewish Council". A gigantic levy was imposed (money and goods worth about 11,000,000 pengös had to be handed over). When President Stern made an inquiry at the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior he was told: You must fulfill the German demands ...."
On the 26 March 1944 the whole of Ruthenia, Upper Hungary and Northern Transylvania were declared operational territory at the request of the German General Staff. During the next days that followed Aichmann, Wisliczeny and Hunsche had daily conferences with Ladislas Endre who received full authority from the Cabinet in matters concerning the Jews.

On 9 April 1944 the military authorities, with headquarters at Munkacs began the rounding-up of 320,000 Jews into Ghettoes within the operational area. In order to prevent any armed resistance by the Jews, they were concentrated in brick factories (as at Kassa, Ungvar, Kolozsvar) or under the open sky (as at Nagybanyam, Marosvasarhely, Des), in a few cases they were allowed to retire into some sections of the cities (as in Nagyvarad, Maramorossizigot), Food allocations: daily 1/5th of a lb. of bread and two cups of soup. From the Jews sent into the Ghettoes even matches were taken away.

H1222-0216

H1222-0217

While an agreement was arrived at between Wesenmayer, German Minister and a representative of Sauckel on the one hand, and Prime Minister Sztojay, on the other, that Hungary would place 300,000 Jewish workers at the disposal of the Reich (who were to be selected by a mixed Hungarian-German committee), total deportation of all Jews was decided by Endre, Baky and Aichmann at a meeting in the Ministry of the Interior on the 14 April 1944.

Novak and Lullay left on the next day for Vienna to discuss the question of transport facilities with the management of the German railways.

A levy of 2,000,000 pengös each was imposed by the Gestapo on the Jews of Novisad and Ungvar. Jewish shops were looted by Germans. Despite a German protest, the Hungarian Government ordered the closing down of all Jewish shops. The Jews resisted in the Ghetto of Munkacs. The Gestapo shot 27 of them ,including the entire executive of the Jewish Community.

On 28 April 1944 the first deportation takes place; 1,500 persons suitable as laborers were taken from the Kistarcsa internment camp to Oswiecim. There, they were compelled to write encouraging notes to their relatives with datelines from "Waldsee". The notes were brought by an SS Courier to Budapest and were distributed by the Jewish Council

In the meantime the Budapest Relief Committee received two messages from the Bratislava Committee. One message said that there was feverish work going on in Oswiecim to restore the gas-chambers and crematoriums there, which were not working for months and a remark made by a SS-NCO that "soon we will get fine Hungarian sausages" was reported. The other message was to the effect that an agreemtnt was reached, between the Hungarian, Slovakian and German railway managements that, for the time being, 120 trains would be directed, via Presov, towards Oswiecim. This information was passed on to the Bratislava Relief Committee by an anti-Nazi Slovakian railway official. It was obvious that it concerned deportation trains.

The delegate of the International Red Cross, to whom I have appealed for intervention, stated that in view of the Geneva Convention this was impossible for him. The Swedish and Swiss Legations promised that they would report to their Governments and ask for instructions. After repeated appeals the Primate of the Catholic Church promised an intervention on behalf of the converted Jews. But Sztojay refused to listen.

After consulting with all Jewish leaders we turned to the Germans. At first Krumey, Wisliczeny and Hunsche negotiated with us; later Aichmann took over the negotiations. Aichmann arrived at Budapest on the first day of the German occupation, March 19, 1944. Wisliczeny arrived thereon March 22. The first time we negotiated was April 3. At first the Germans demanded a compensation of 2,000,000 dollars and promised that in return for this sum they would not deport anyone. Later Aichmann declared: "I can only sell the Hungarian Jews as from Germany. Brand should leave at once for Istambul and inform the Jews there and that Allies that I am prepared to sell 1.000,000 Hungarian Jews,for goods, primarily vehicles. I would transport them to Oswiecim and "put them on ice". If my generous offer is accepted I will release all of them. If not, they will all be gassed".

In the meantime the organization of the Ghettoes had been directed by Wisliczeny, who had been travelling from town to town. The Hungarian police and gendarmerie was at his disposal everywhere. Officially he only acted as an "Advisor" to the Hungarian authorities; in relaity everything took place on German orders.

15 May 1944 General and total deportation begins. One day before the evaucation all hosptial cases, newly-born babies, blind and deaf, all mental cases and prison inmates of Jewish origin were transferred to the Ghettoes. About 80-100 Jews were placed in each cattle-car with one bucket of water; the carswas then sealed down. At Kassa the deportation trains were taken over from the escorting Hungarian gendarmerie by the SS. While searching for "hidden valuables" the gendarmerie squads tortured the

inmates with electric current and beat them mercilessly. Hundreds committed suicide. Those who protested or resisted were shot at once (as for instance Dr. Rosenfeld, solicitor of Marosvasarhely).

The Hungarian press and radio kept quiet about the deportations. The Hungarian government denied in the foreign press that Jews were tortured.

Between 5 June and 8 June 1944 Aichmann told me: "We accepted the obligation toward the Hungarians that not a single deported Jew will return alive!"

Up to 27 June 1944 475,000 Jews were deported.

The Pope and the King of Sweden intervened with Horthy. Then followed the ultimatum-like appeal of President Roosevelt to stop the brutal anti-Jewish persecutions. Thereupon Horthy has forbidden the deportation of the Jews from the capital which was already fixed to take place on July 5.

Endre, Baky and the Germans protested against this decision and a further 30,000 Jews were deported from Transdanubia; the outer suburbs of Budapest were also emptied. Horthy dismissed Endre. But Aichmann, Endre, and Baky continued to try to liquidate the Jews of the capital with the collaboration of the gendarmerie. Liberators bombed Budapest and the railway junctions which were to be used by the deportation trains. Horthy has ordered the mobilization of the Army against an attempted coup d'etat (8 July). The gendarmerie thereupon went over to Horthy's side. But Aichmann emptied the camp of Kistarcsa by secretly collaborating with the Camp Commander and another 1,700 Jews were transported off in the direction of Oswiecim. On Horthy's orders the train was stopped at the frontier and the people were brought back. But Aichmann repeated his coup after three days and prevented any information reaching Horthy in time.

On 12 July 44 an ultimatum was handed over by Wesenmayer, German Minister to the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs demanding the deportation of the Budapest Jews. The Hungarian Government replied in a note to the effect that it was prepared to transfer the Budapest Jews to satisfy demands of military security, but only within the borders of the country. (27 July).

Allied successes have strengthened the position of the Hungarian Government against the Germans. Lakatos, new Hungarian Prime Minister sent a note to the German Government demanding the recall of Aichmann and his staff from Hungary, the transfer of the German-controlled internment camps to Hungarian authorities and the handing over of Hungarian politicians and high-ranking officers in German captivity to the Hungarians.

On 25 August 1944 following instructions received from Himmler, Wesenmayer informed the Hungarian Government that its demands would be fulfilled by the Germans.

But on 15 October 1944 a German coup ended the Horthy regime and Szalasy took over power. On the 17 October Aichmann returns to Budapest by air. On his order the Arrow-Cross Party and the police began the deportation of all Jews locked into the houses marked by yellow-stars; 25,000 Jewish people, mostly women were made to walk over 100 miles in rain and snow without food to the Austrian border; hundreds died on the way, more died in Austria through exhaustion and dysentery. On the border the transports were taken over by Sisliczeny; 20,000 Labor Service men shared the same fate.

The German authorities were the same as before; the most active Hungarian collaborators were: Minister Emil Kovarcz, Solymosi, Under-Secretary of State and Ladislas Ferenczi, Lt. Col. of the gendarmerie.

On 8 December the deportations from Budapest stopped. According to Wisliczeny Aichmann refused to carry out Himmler's order to stop deportations until he received written instructions from Himmler himself. Until 11 Feb. 1945 the Arrow-Cross party-men did not stop to hunt down Jews in hiding, living on false papers; 10-15,000 Jews were shot on the shores of the Danube or in the streets during these two months. Thousands have died in

the Ghettoes, as well as intthe "protected houses" of the Swedish and Swiss Legations, as a result of enemy action, sickness or starvation.

The losses of Hungarian Jewry

The 1940-41 census found 762,000 persons of Jewish persuasion within what was then Hungarian territory. But the persecution was extended to the Converted Jews, as well as to mixed marriages, of whom there were no official figures. Their numbers were estimated generally at 60,000.

According to figures estimated in August 1945:

There are at present in Budapest	150,000 Jews
In the provinces	40,000 Jews
In Transylvania (returned to Rumania), in Ruthenia (attached to Russia), in Upper Hungary (attached to Slovakia), and in the Backa (returned to Yugoslavia), there are estimated to be	50,000 Jews
total	240,000 Jews
In territory occupied by the Allies and in Russia, Sweden and Switzerland approx.	50,000 Jews
total	290,000 Jews.

Of the 10,000 or so Slovakian, Polish, Yugoslav and German Jews who were in Hungary at the time of the German occupation only about 750 are still alive, according to a reliable estimate.

Therefore, a total of 540,000 Hungarians and 10,000 refugee Jews perished, of them

The Germans were responsible for the death of	450,000
The Hungarians were responsible for the death of	80,000
Suicides, sickness, enemy(allied) action	20,000
	550,000.

H1222-0219

The figures concerning the deported Jews originate from Wisliczeny, who directed the deportations and was fully competent to give these figures.

It may be added that the objective of the new wave of deportations which started at the end of October 1944 was no longer Oswiecim. On this occasion older people, children and the sick were not deported. Those who remained alive after the long journey on foot were - in the majority - employed on fortifications works along the Austro-Hungarian border; a lesser number were sent to Oranienburg, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen.

General History of the Annihilation of the Jews Section IV.B. and the Annihilation of the Jews.

Pogroms and the creation of the Ghettoes organized in various centers in Poland during 1939-40 represented a period of hesitation. At that time the extinction of all European Jews was planned, but it was not finally decided upon. The Lublin "reservation", the playing of the Nazis with the idea of a Jewish center were expressions of this period of hesitation. The decision to exterminate the Jews was probably reached in 1941. In the occupied Baltic countries and in the Ukraine the SS formation working jointly with the Wehrmacht annihilated nearly all Jews (in the Baltic countries they were helped by the Latvians and Lithuanians). The mass-murder was carried out with the aid of bullets. The victims often dug their own tombs. Frequently they were buried alive. Then began the use of gas. The victims were killed by gas bursting out inside hermetically sealed lorries.

In the fall of 1941 - according to a statement of Wisliczeny - made to me in January 1945 in Vienna - Kaltenbrunner commissioned SS Standartenfuehrer Blobl to work out the plan of the gas chambers. In the opinion of Wisliczeny the initiative came from Aichmann. Hitler approved of the plan at once. The execution was entrusted to the Aichmann-Himmler-

Kaltenbrunner trio.

In December 1941 the first tests were carried out in Belzecz. According to a statement of Wisliczeny made to me in Vienna in February 45 it was a complete success. Thereupon three more death-camps were set up in Treblinka, Majdanek and Oswiecim. (Later a smaller camp was set up in Kalkini).

According to statements of Krumey and Wisliczeny in February or March 1945 a conference of the officers of IV.B. was called to Berlin by Aichmann in the spring of 1942. He then informed them that the Government decided in favor of the complete annihilation of the European Jews and that this will be carried out silently in the gas-chambers. "Victory is ours" declared Aichmann. "The end of the war is near. We must hurry as this is the last chance to free Europe of the Jews. After the war it will not be possible to utilize such methods".

Wisliczeny claims that he interjected the following remard to Aichmann's statement: "God help us that this method should never be possible against us".

Krumey confirmed this statement of Wisliczeny. He maintained that until the secret - which had to be kept strictly - was not revealed by Aichmann, some of the officers of IV.B. knew anything about it.

The entire machinery of the German State supported Section IV.B. in this work. In occupied countries the Commanders of the Wehrmacht and the Gauleiters (Seyss-Inquart, Frank, Heydrich, etc), in countries allied to Germany the German diplomats (killinger in Bucharest, Jesenmayer in Zagreb, later in Budapest) supported the work.

The plan of operation was almost identical in all countries; at first Jews were marked, then separated, divested of all property, deported and gassed.

The Officers of IV.B. travelled from country to country. Wisliczeny - according to his own admission - directed the deportation in Slovakia and Greece.

Brunner II. in Poland and Slovakia.
Krumey, Seidl directed the work in Hungary, Austria and Poland.
Seidl was the first commander of Theresienstadt.
Günther directed deportations in Austria and Czechoslovakia.
Danegger, Brunner in France.

Almost everywhere the local Quisling authorities and even part of the civilian populations assisted them.

Commanders of the death-camps gassed only on direct or indirect instructions of Aichmann. The particular Officer Of IV.B. who directed the deportations from some particular country had the authority to indicate whether the train should go to a death camp or not, and what should happen to the passengers. The instructions were usually carried by the SS-NCO escorting the train. The letters "A" or "M" on the escorting instruction documents indicated Auschwitz (Oswiecim) or Majdanek; it meant that the passengers were to be gassed.

In case of doubt instructions by wire were asked from Aichmann in Berlin.

Regarding Hungarian Jews the following general ruling was laid down in Oswiecim: children up to the age of 12 or 14, older people above 50, as well as the sick, or people with criminal records (who were transported in specially marked wagons) were taken immediately on their arrival to the gas chambers.

The others passed before an SS doctor who, on sight, indicated who was fit for work, and who was not. Those unfit were sent to the gas chambers, while the others were distributed in various labor camps.

H1222-0220

In September 1944 Slovakian partisans engineered a revolt in Banska-Bystrica. The Jewish youth joined the revolution enthusiastically. Aichmann thereupon sent SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Brunner to Bratislava with instructions to deport all the 17,000 odd Jews still left behind after the deportations of 1942. They were to go to Oswiecim.

SS and Hlinka-Guards arrested the Jews. They were transported from Sered. About 13,500 Jews were caught, the rest were in hiding. Following my appeal the A.D.C. of Becher Capt. Grüson journeyed to Bratislava and tried to intervene with SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Vitezka, Slovakian Gestapo Chief to stop the deportations. Vitezka's reply was: "As far as I am concerned I will agree readily if I get telegraphic authority from Kaltenbrunner to this effect". Becker said on 2 November 1944, in the Hotel Walhalla, St. Gallen, Switzerland, in the presence of the representative of the Joint D.C.: "We have militarily annihilated the Slovakian Jews".

In the first half of November 1944 about 20,000 Jews were taken from Theresienstadt to Oswiecim and were gassed, on instructions from Aichmann. As far as I could acertain this was the last gassing process.

According to Becher, Himmler issued instructions - on his advice - on the 25 November 1944 to dynamite all the gas-chambers and crematoria of Oswiecim. He also issued a ban on further murdering of Jews.

Wisliczeny confirmed the existence of such an order. But he maintained that Aichmann sabotaged this order and was supported in this by Mueller and Kaltenbrunner.

Following the advance of the Russian Army it was necessary to evacuate the Polish and Silesian camps. Some of the Jewish prisoners were sent to Bergen-Belsen or other camps. Most of the Jews found in these camps by the Allies arrived there either at the end of 1944 or at the beginning of 1945. Other Jews in the extermination camps were shot, or were frozen dead on the way.

There were no mass-murders in the months preceding the German surrender but owing to starvation - due partly to the collapse of the German transport system and the general lack of food - the sick and weakened Jews died by the thousands.

After the fall of 1944 Himmler granted several concessions. Thus he permitted the departure for Switzerland of 1,700 Hungarian Jews deported to Bergen-Belsen and also agreed to suspend the annihilation of the Jews of the Budapest Ghetto. Himmler permitted the handing over to the Allies the Jews of Bergen-Belsen and Theresienstadt without a shot being fired, which in his eyes and eyes of his colleagues was such a generous and colossal concession that he certainly hoped some political concession in return. In the hope of establishing contact with the Allies Himmler made some concessions even without expecting economic returns. To this desire of Himmler may be ascribed the general prohibition dated 25 November 1944, concerning the further killing of Jews. On 27 November 1944 Becher showed me a copy of Himmler's order on this subject. Aichmann at first did not obey this order.

In accordance with my above described activities I had dealings among others with the following individuals:

Germans: Special Section Commando (for the Liquidation of Jews):
Adolf Aichmann, SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer, head of section IV.B. in the Reich Security Head Office and the following officers of his staff:

SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Guenther,
Danegger
Hermann Krumey
SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Dieter Wisliczeny
Dr. Seidl
Novak
Hunsche
Schmiedsieffen

H1222-0221

Several NCO's, among them:
Hauptsturmfuehrer Richter,
Oberscharfuehrer Nuemann.

Special Staff (Economic Staff):
SS Standartenfuehrer Kurt Becher,
and some officers of his staff.

SS Standartenfuehrer Wesenmayer, German Minister in Budapest (after 19 March 1945)

Hungarians: Nicholas Mester, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education;

Ladislas Vitez Ferenczy, Lt. Col. of the Gendarmerie
Leo Lullay, Captain of the Gendarmerie;
Dr. Stephen Olah, Counsellor of the Ministry;
Ladislas Baky, Under- Secretary in the Ministry of Interior.

Hugarian Resistance Workers:
Henry Lazar, present Hungarian Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture;
Nicholas Kertesz, former Social-democraticmember of Parliament;
Bela Zsolt, journalist;
A. Bereczky, Trustee of the Calvinist Church.

Neutrals: Prof. Waldemar Langlet, Cultural Counsellor of the Swedish Legation;

Count Tolstov	)	Representatives of the Sweish Red Cross;
Paul Wallenberg	)	Head of the protection of Foreign
Consul Lutz	)	Interests Section of the Swiss Legation

Freidrich Born, delegate of the International Red Cross.
The Charge d'Affaires of the Swiss Legation.
The Charge d'Affaires of the Spanish Legation.

Jews: All members of the Jewish Council, especially Samuel Stern (Court Counsellor), Chairman of the Pest Jewish Community; Dr. Charles Wilhelm; Dr. Ernest Petoe, Dr. Boda (Chief Government Counsellor), Vice-chairman.

Philip Freudiger, President of the Orthodox Jewish Community and members of the council of that Community.

Otto Komoly, President of the Zionist Organization;
Nicholas Krausz, head of the Palestine Office of the Jewish Agency.

/s/ DR. KASTNER REZSO
/t/ (DR. REZSO (RUDOLF) KASTNER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September 1945 at the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel, 49 Mount Street, London W.1, England.

/s/ WARREN F. FARR
/t/ WARREN F. FARR
Major, Judge Advocate General's
Dept. Office, U.S. Chief of Counsel

H1222-0222

H1222-0223

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2620-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEFL OF COUNSEL

AFFICAVIT

I, Otto OHLENDORF, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was Chief of the Security Service (SD), Amt III of the Main Office of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD (RSHA), from 1939 to 1945. In June 1941 I was designated by Himmler to lead one of the Special Commitment Groups (Einsatzgruppen), which were then being formed, to accompany the German armies in the Russian campaign. I was the Chief of the Einsatzgruppe D. Cheif of the Einsatzgruppe A was Stahlecker. Department Chief in the Foreign Office. Chief of Einsatzgruppe B was NEBE, Chief of Amt V (KRIPO) of the Main Office of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD. (RSHA) Chief of Einsatzgruppe C was first RASCH (or RASCHE) and then THOMAS. Himmler stated that an important part of our task consisted of the extermination of Jews-women, men and children- and of Communist functionaries. I was informed of the attack on Russia about four weeks in advance.
According to an agreement with the Armed Forces High Command and Army High Command, the Special Commitment Detachments (Einsatzkommandos) within the army group or the army were assigned to certain army corps and divisions. The Army designated the areas in which the Special Commitment Detachments (Einsatzkommandos) had to operate. All operational directives and orders for the carrying out of executions were given through the Chief of the SIPO and the SD (RSHA) in Berlin. Regular courier service and radio communications existed between the Einsatzgruppen and the Chief of the SIPO and the SD.

The Einsatzgruppen and Einsatzkommandos were demmanded by personnel of the GESTAPO, the SD or the Criminal Police. Additional men were detailed from the Regular Police (Ordnungspolizei) and the Waffen SS. Einsatzgruppe D consisted of approximately 400 to 500 men and had about 170 vehicles at its disposal.

When the German Army invaded Russia, I was leader of the Einsatzgruppe D in the southern sector, and in the course of the year, during which I was leader of the Einsatzgruppe D, it liquidated approximately 90,000 men, women and children. The majority of those liquidated were Jews, but there were among them some Communist functionaries too.

In the implementation of this extermination program the Special Commitment Groups (Einsatzgruppen) were subdivided into Special Commitment Detachments (Einsatzkommandos), and the Einsatzkommandos into still smaller units, the so-called Special Purpose Detachments (Sonderkommandos) and Unit Detachments (Teilkommandos). Usually, the smaller units were led by a member of the SD, the GESTAPO or the Criminal Police. The unit selected for this task would enter a village or city and order the prominent Jewish citizens to call together all Jews for the purpose of resettlement. They were requested to hand over their valuables to the leaders of the unit, and shortly before the execution to surrender their outer clothing. The men, women and children were led to a place of execution which in most cases was located next to a more deeply excavated anti-tank ditch. Then they were shot, kneeling or standing, and the corpses thrown into the ditch. I never permitted the shooting by individuals in the group D, but ordered that several of the men should shoot at the same time in order to avoid direct, personal responsibility. The leaders of the unit or especially designated persons, however, had to fire the last bullet against those victims which were not dead imediately. I learned from conversations with other group leaders that some of them demanded that the victims lie down flat on the ground to be shot through the nape of the neck. I did not approve of these methods.

H1222-0224

In the spring of 1942 we received gas vehicles from the Chief of the Security Police and the SD in Berlin. These vehicles were made avalable by Amt II of the RSHA. The man who was responsible for the cars of my Einsatzgruppe, was BECHER. We had received orders to use the cars for the killing of women and children. Whenever a unit had collected a sufficient number of victims, a car was sent for their liquidation. We also had these gasvehicles stationed in the neighborhood of the transient camps into which the victims were brought. The victims were told that they would be resettled and had to climb into the vehicles for that pupose. Then the doors were closed and the gas streamed in through the starting of the vehicles. The victims died withing 10 to 15 minutes. The cars were then driven to the burial place, where the corpses were taken out and buried.

I have seen the report of STAHLECKER (document L-180) concerning Einsatzgruppe A, in which Stahlecker asserts that his group killed 135,000 Jews and Communists in the first four months of the program. I know Stahlecker personally, and I am of the opinion that the document is authentic.

I was shown the letter which BECKER has written to RAUFF, the head of the Technical Department of Amt II, in regard to the use of these gas vehicles. I knew both these men personally, and am of the opinion that this letter is an authentic document.

(signed) Ohlendorf

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of November 1945 at Nuernberg, Germany.

(signed) Smith W. Brookhart
Lt. Col IGD

Ex 0 - Ohlendorf
Nov. 5, 45
R.R. Kerry, Reporter.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2620-PS

November 24, 1945

I PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2620-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMANN
S/SGT.
33799122.

H1222-0225

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2622-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DECLARATION UNDER OATH.

I, Otto OHLENDORF, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was Chief of the Security Service (SD), Amt III in the Main Office of the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD (RSHA) from 1939 to 1943.
In 1941, shortly after the start of the campaign against Russia, an agreement was entered into between the Chief of the Security Police and of the SD and the OKW (Supreme Command of the Armed Forces) and OKH (Supreme Command of the Army) to the effect that operative detachments (Einsatzkommando) of the Security Police and SD were to go to the prisoner of war camps on the Eastern front to screen the prisoners of war. All Jews and Communist functionaries were to be removed from the prisoner of war camps by the operative detachments and were to be executed outside of the camps. To my knowledge, this action was carried out throughout the entire Russian campaign.
In the other occupied territories and in the Reich-to my knowledge - the GESTAPO had been made responsible for this program in the Russian prisoner of war camps. This action was, to my knowledge, carried on thoughout the greater part of the War.

(signed) OHLENDORF.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of November 1945 at Nuernberg, Germany.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2622-PS

24 November 1945

I, WALTER R. SELIGSON, 1st Lt., O-1558904, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2622-PS.

WALTER R. SELIGSON
1st Lt.
O-1558904

Exhibit U.S.A. 516
Filed Jan 2, 1946

H1222-0226

TRANSLATION OF THE AFFIDAVIT DEALING WITH THE
DOCUMENTS No. 2641-PS and 3426-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

I, Alois Hoellriegel, being first duly sworn, declare :

I was a member of the Totenkopf SS and stationed in the Mauthausen concentration camp from January 1940 until the end of the war. I am thoroughly familiar with all the buildings und grounds at Mauthausen concentration camp. I have been shown Document 2641-PS, which is a series of six photographs. I recognize all of these photographs as having been taken at Mauthausen concentration camp. With respect to the first photograph I positively identify Heinrich Himmler as the man on the left, Ziereis, the commandant of Mauthausen concentration camp in the center, and Ernst Kaltenbrunner as the man on the right. I have been shown Document 3426-PS, which consists of two photographs. The first photograph is the same as the first photograph in Document 2641-PS. It shows inmates of the concentration camp at work. The second photograph shows Kaltenbrunner and Ziereis in an automobile.

signed:
Alois Hoellriegel.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of December 1945, in Nuernberg, Germay.

signed:
Whitney R. Harris
Ltn. USNR.

Certificate of Translation of Affidavit dealing with the Documents No. 2641-PS and 3426-PS.

I, H.J. Harrison (All.Exp.F.Permit No.110609), herby certify, that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct und true translation of the Affidavit dealing with Documents No.2641-PS and 3426-PS.

signed:
H.J. Harrison
All.Exp. F. Permit No.110609.

I. 35 Copies

2641-PS

H1222-0227

AFFIDAVIT

Before me, Sidney M. Schreiber, 2nd Lieutenant AC, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Jack R. Nowitz, 2nd Lieutenant AUS, who, being by me first duly sworn, made and subscribed the following statement:

1. Attached are six photos bearing my initials in the lower right hand corner of the reverse side.

2. The said photographs were received by me from Lieutenant Jack Taylor, USNR, who stated that they were taken at the Mauthausen Concentration Camp, Austria, prior to its liberation by allied forces; and that said photographs came into his possession at said camp where he had been a prisoner.

Jack R. Nowitz

JACK R. NOWITZ
2nd Lt., AUS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Munich, Germany, on 3 November 1945.

Sidney M. Schreiber

SIDNEY M. SCHREIBER,
2nd Lt., AC,
Investigator-Examiner.

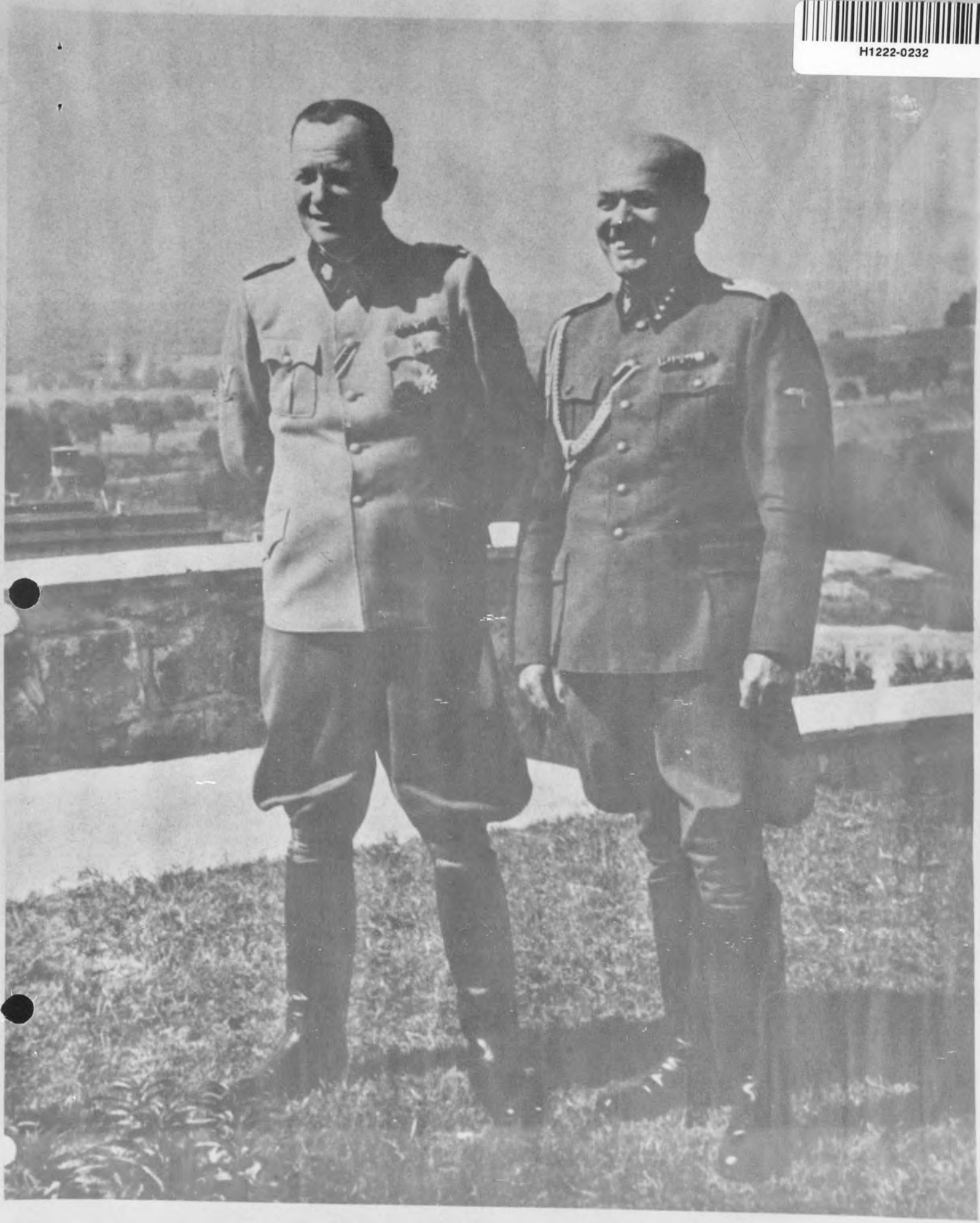
H1222-0228

H1222-0229

H1222-0230

H1222-0231

H1222-0232



H1222-0233

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2644-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

AFFIDAVIT

I, Otto Ohlendorf, being first duly sworn, declare:

Heydrich was Chief of the Security Police and the SD (RSHA) until his death on June 4, 1942. Thereafter Himmler directed the organization himself, until the appointment of Ernst Kaltenbrunner as Chief of the Security Police and the SD. Kaltenbrunner took this office about January 1943 and remained Chief of the Security Police and SD until the end of the war.

In 1944 the Office of the Abwehr and Foreign Intelligence Service (military intelligence service) was subordinated to the Chief of the SIPO and SD. After its subordination to the chief of the SIPO and the SD, this office under the name Militaerisches Amt, was directed by the chief of Amt VI of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt.

(signed) Otto Ohlendorf

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of November 1945 at Nurnberg, Germany.

(signed) Smith W. Brookhart, Jr.
Lt. Col. ICD

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2644-PS

23 November 1945

I, ESME SHERRIFF, 2/O, W.R.N.S., 36482, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2644-PS.

ESME SHERRIFF
2/O, W.R.N.S.
36482

H1222-0234

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2745-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Exhibit U.S.A. 519
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

[redacted]ecurity Main Office
(Reichssicherheitshauptamt)
IV C 2 Custody-No. R 14635

Berlin, 7, July 1943

1. Notice:
The State Police Office (Staposteille) at Koeslin

Orders on basis of the decree of the Reich Minister of the Interior, dated 25, January 1938, par. 3 against the person listed on the reverse side of a warrant for protective custody for the following reasons:

(Day of Arrest) 16 June 1943.

Reich German unwilling to work. The Ratzke has repeatedly troubled the authorities through her loitering. Legal punishment as well as measures taken by the Security Police had no effect.
125594
Stamped: Forwarded 13 July 1943 1418 hours
(partially illegible markings)

2. Teletype: To
State Police Office at Koeslin.

Re: Protective custody against Reich German
Luise Ratzke
Born 17 September 1919 at Stalpmuende

Reference: Report from there dated 22 June 1943
II E 1--No.3358/42

Against the above mentioned person I hereby order protective custody until further notice. Date of custody trial: 7 Oct 1942, The order of the protective custody is to be worded as follows:

" Whereby, like before, she still continues to sabotage work by maliciously refusing to work and makes known her anti-social position especially by saying that even after the announcement of the total war she does not feel obligated to join the ranks of the working".

The Ratzke is to be taken to the concentration camp, Ravensbrück. Transfer form, order of custody and a short report for the information of the camp commandant are to accompany the transport.

RSHA. IV C 2 Custody No. R 14 635
(Signature to be transmitted)

3. ----------forwarded for your information.
4. IV C 1a for compliance. See red marks at top and reverse side.
5. IV C 1a for information whether personal files are present
Enclosure is--not--required
Personal data: see item 2
6. Wv with arrival, otherwise on 7 July 1944
signed: Kaltenbrunner

Stamped:
IVC1a Evaluation — Initialed 7 July
Received 14 July 1943 — Initialed 12 July
Evaluated 15 July 1943 — (Initials illegible)
Statistically evaluated
Personnel files IV C 1c not present (signature) 16 July 1943

H1222-0235

H1222-0236

CERTIFICATE FOR DOCUMENT 2745 - PS .

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES CHIEF OF COUNSEL
APO 403 U. S. ARMY

14 November 1945.

1. I herewith certify that on about 30 October 1945 I proceeded to Prague, Czechoslovakia, pursuant to a request by the Board of Review, Office of United States Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality, in order to locate the RSHA files of Department IV (Gestapo) which were said to have been transferred from Berlin to 3 Loihamtsgasse and 17 Heinrichsgasse in Prague in December 1944.

2. Through the cooperation of General Joseph Bartik, Chief of Political Security, Ministry of the Interior of the Government of Czechoslovakia, the actual transfer to Prague at the aforementioned address of Department IV (Amt IV) dealing with cases of protective custody, was confirmed. However, since the beginning of February 1945 a plan to systematically destroy all records of this office had been carried out.

3. At the aforementioned address burnt remnants of papers bearing watermarks were examined, and thus the file and enclosures, now designated as OCC Document No. 2745-PS, were discovered and taken by me to Nuernberg in their original condition. These papers concern Luise Ratyke who was taken to Ravensbruck for protective custody.

SIGNED: .....

DALVIN A. BEHLE
Lt. Colonel, JAGD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of November 1945.

SIGNED: .....

WARREN F. FARR
Major, JAGD.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.2752-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1222-0237

AFFIDAVIT

I, Willy LITZENBERG, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was head of Sub-Section IV A 1b from 1938 until the end of the war and served under Heinrich MUELLER, Chief of Amt IV.

During a short period -- to the best of my recollection it was during the occupation of, or the withdrawal from, the Crimea -- I came across extracts from the reports of Einsatz groups operating in occupied territories on the Eastern front. These reports were mimeographed and were sent to a number of people in the RSHA, as well as -- as far as I remember -- to offices outside the RSHA. I myself was not on the distribution list for these reports. On the occasion of a visit to the then head of the Section of the RSHA dealing with Communists, Regierungskriminalrat Vegt, I saw there a map of Russia on which the German front was marked with little flags. I observed that this front was traced more exactly than could be ascertained from reports of the Armed Forces. I asked according to what viewpoint he had placed these pins. He replied that he followed the reports of the Einsatz groups. Up till then I had not known of such reports. I asked whether he could not let me have such reports too, whereupon I actually received such extracts from reports for some time. The sending of these reports to me ceased one day for reasons unknown to me.

I have examined document L-180, which is a copy of the report made by STAHLECKER who commanded Einsatz group A. The extracts from reports received by me included information about persons killed. These persons were referred to as being "liquidated". The reports also dealt with military and political, as well as cultural and economic questions.

The report shown to me today, (Activity and situation report number 6) R-102 OCC Document, is similar to reports which came to my attention.

To my knowledge, the Einsatz groups which operated on the Eastern front during the period HEYDRICH was Chief of the RSHA, continued to operate under Kaltenbrunner.

(Signed) Willy Litzenberg

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of November 1945 in Nurnberg, Germany.

(Signed) Smith W. Brookhart, Jr.
Lt. Col. IGD.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2752-PS

I, Major L.A. Hill, M.C., British Army, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2752-PS.

L.A. HILL,
Major, M.C.
British Army.

Exhibit USA 515
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2753-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

AFFIDAVIT

I, Alois HOELLRIEGL, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was a member of the Totenkopf SS and stationed at the Mauthausen concentration camp from January 1940 until the end of the War.

On one occasion, I believe it was in the fall of 1942, Ernst KALTENBRUNNER visited Mauthausen. I was on guard duty at the time and saw him twice. He went down into the gas chamber with ZIEREIS, Commandant of the camp at a time when prisoners were being gassed. The sound accompanying the gassing operation was well known to me. I heard the gassing taking place while KALTENBRUNNER was present.

I saw KALTENBRUNNER come up from the gas cellar after the gassing operation had been completed.

(signed) HOELLRIEGL

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November 1945 in Nurnberg, Germany.

(signed) SMITH W. BROOKHART, JR.

* * * * * * * * *

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2753-PS

17 November 1945

I, L. A. HILL, Major, M.C., British Army, 217840, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2753-PS.

L. A. HILL,
Major, M.C., British Army
217840

H1222-0238

PARTIAL TRANSLATION DOCUMENT 2770 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Befehlsblatt des Chefs der Sicherheitspolizei

und des SD

Edition A

5th Year, Berlin, 9 December 1944, No. 51, p. 361

War Decorations

The Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross with Swords (Ritterkreuz kes Kriegs verdienstkreuzes mist Schoertern) was given to:

The SS Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Police Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Chief of the Security Police and of the SD.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2770 PS

16 November 1945

I, PFC ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document 2770 PS

ERNST M. COHN
PFC, 33925738

H1222-0239

H1222-0240

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 2890-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BEFEHLSBLATT OF THE
SECURITY POLICE AND THE SD.

Published by the Reich Security Head Office Berlin

21 August 1943 DECORATIONS Nr. 39 page 229

To SS Hauptsturmfuehrer HANS WEIBRECHT, EinsatzgruppeDD.
To SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Oberregierungsrat GUENTHER HERRMANN
Chief of the Einsatzgruppe Croatia.
SS Haupsturmbannfuehrer HANS ZACH Einsatzgruppe Croatia.

21 August 1943 PERSONNEL NEWS Nr.39 page 243

SS Sturmbannfuehrer Regierungsrat BATZ, was ordered to the Einsatzgruppe A. and got the command of the Einsatzkommando 1 (Gatschina).

11 September 1943 PERSONNEL NEWS Nr 43 page 277, 278

SS Gruppenfuehrer Generalleutnant of the Police Dr.THOMAS, who has been unable to fulfill his duties for a lengthy period due to wounds he had received, has been relieved of his office as commander of the BdS, Kiev The office of the BdS. Kiev. has been entrusted to Standartenfuehrer BOEHME, who has been relieved of his duties as Chief of the Einsatz Group B.

SS Sturmbannfuehrer Regierungsrat JOACHIM FREITAG, was ordered to the Einsatzgruppe Croatia and charged with leading of the Einsatzkommando Knin.

10 June 1944 PERSONNEL NEWS Nr. 23 page 119

SS Sturmbannfuehrer LOOS has been relieved of his duties as Leader of the Sonderkommando 7a under the Chief of the Einsatzgruppe B of the Security Police and the SD in Minsk.

SS Sturmbannfuehrer Dr.BAST, former Chief of State Police in Linz, is appointed the leader of the Sonderkommando 7a under the Chief of the Einsatzgruppe B of the Security Police and the SD in Minsk,

12 August 1944 ERSONNEL NEWS Nr. 32 Page 174

SS Standartenfuehrer Oberregierungsrat Dr.KREUZER, is appointed as Chief of the Einsatzgruppe G.

SS Sturmbannfuehrer CHRISTENSEN, is appointed the Leader of Einsatzkommando 12 of Einsatzgruppe G.

7 October 1944 WAR DECORATIONS Nr.41. page 249

To SS Obersturmfuehrer Oberregierungsrat Dr. JOACHIM DEUMLING, from the Reich Security Head office ordered to the Einsatzgruppe B.

27 January 1945 PERSONNEL NEWS Nr.4. page 34

The order for being on duty in the Einsatzgruppe Croatiamas Leader of the Einsatzkommando Esseg is no long r effective for SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Oberregierungsrat Dr.DEUMLING.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUM NO 2890-PS

19 November 1945

I,Dr. Otto Jean BRANDES, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of extracts from the Document No 2890-PS

Dr. OTTO JEAN BRANDES

TRANSLATION OF DOC.NO. 2892-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Der Grossdeutsche Reichstag
IV. Wahlperiode
1938
by E. KIENAST

page 261

KALTENBRUNNER, Ernst; Dr. jur. SS Obergruppenfuehrer (Lt.Gen) Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and SD, Berlin, S.W.11, Prinz-Albrecht Strasse 8, formerly Austrian.

Born on the fourth October 1903 in Ried in Innkreis (Upper Austria); Christian. Attended Volkschule in Raab (Upper Austria) and the Real Gymnasium in Linz, studied law in Graz from 1921 to 1926, graduated in 1926 with Dr. jur. Law apprentice at the Landesgericht (State Court) in Linz until 1927, lawyer candidate in Salzburg and from 1929 on in Linz. Party member 300179, SS (no.13,039); until 1933 District speaker (Gauredner) and legal counsellor (Rechtsberater) of the SS division (Abschnitt) VIII, since 1933 Fuehrer of regiment (Standarte) 37 and later of the SS division VIII. In concentration camp 4½ months, 8 months imprisonment in the district court (Kreisgericht) Wels and police prison in Linz on the charge of high treason committed by the leadership and organization with the SS, since 12 March 1938 Fuehrer of the SS Corps Area (Ober-Abschnitt) "Donau" and StateSecretary for the Security in Austria. Following the liquidation of the government (Austria) he was appointed a Higher SS and Police Fuehrer to the governors of Vienna, Oberdonau and Niederdonau, and a Generalleutnant (Major Gen.) of the police. Appointed chief of the Reich Security Head Office on the 30th of January 1943. Holds the Golden insignia of Honor and the Blutorden. Member of the Reichstag since the 9th election period 1938.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2892-PS

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15 November 1945

I, WILLIAM G. REITZER, 2nd Lt., FA, O-1185952, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2892-PS.

WILLIAM G. REITZER
2nd Lt., O-1185952

H1222-0241

Exhibit USA 511
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC.
NO. 2938-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Article in "Die Deutsche Polizei" Nr.10,
Berlin, 15 May 1943, page 193.

DR. ERNST KALTENBRUNNER
The New Chief of the Security Police and SD

SS Gruppenführer DR. JUR. KALTENBRUNNER was born as son of the lawyer DR HUGO KALTENBRUNNER, on 4 October 1903 at Ried on Inn (near Braunau). He spent his youth in the native district of the Führer, with whom his kinsfolk, originally a hereditary farming clan, had been closely connected since olden times. Later he moved with his parents to the little market-town Raab and then to Linz on the Danube, where he attended the State Realgymnasium, and there he passed his final examination (Abitur) in 1921.

In the same year he entered the Graz Technical College, but he transferred to the study of the Law later on. His college time ended with the granting of the degree of Doctor of Laws in the summer of 1926. During this time Dr. KALTENBRUNNER took a leading part on the Nationalist fight of the German student body in Graz. During three semesters (1924/5) he was the Speaker of the Nationalist college students, and led at the same time, as a zealous friend and adherent of the conservative duelling attitude, a bitter fight against the endeavors of the Catholic-Christian-Social student circles, who sought to weaken national fraternities. At the same time, DR. KALTENBRUNNER showed interest in similar endeavors among sutdents of friendly States. Among other things, he became the founder of the Bulgarian-Nationalist academical fraternity "Rodina". He spent the usual legal year as apprentice lawyer at the Linz on Danube District Court and then he worked at first at Salzburg and from 1928 on as lawyer-candidate in Linz.

Already in January 1934 DR. KALTENBRUNNER was jailed by the Dollfuss Government on account of his Nazi views and sent with other leading National Socialists into the concentration camp Kaisersteinbruch. He caused and led a hunger strike and forced the Government to dismiss 490 National Socialist prisoners. In the following year he was jailed again because of suspicion of High Treason and committed to the Court-Martial of Wels (Upper Danube). After an investigation of many months, the accusation of High Treason collapsed, but he was condemned to 6 months' imprisonment for conspiracy (Geheimbündelei). Since spring 1935 DR. KALTENBRUNNER has been the leader of the Austrian SS, the right to practice his profession having been suspended because of his National Socialist views. It redounds to his credit that in this important position he succeeded, through energetic leadership, in maintaining the unity of the Austrian SS, which he had built up, in spite of all persecution, and succeeded in committing it successfully at the right moment.

After the annexation, in which the SS was a decisive factor, he was appointed State Secretary for Security Matters on 11 March 1938 in the new National-Socialist cabinet of DR. SEYSS-INQUART. A few hours later he was able to report to Reichsführer SS Heinrich HIMMLER, who had landed at

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC.
NO. 2938-PS cont.
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aspern, the Vienna airport, on 12 March 1938 3 a.m. as the first National Socialist leader that the Movement had achieved complete victory and that "The SS is in formation awaiting further orders". The Führer promoted DR. KALTENBRUNNER on the day of annexation to SS Brigadeführer, and as leader of the SS Oberabschnitt Donau. On 11 September 1938 this was followed by his promotion to SS Gruppenführer.

During the liquidation of the Austrian national government and the reorganization of Austria into Alps and Danube Districts (Reichsgaue) he was appointed Higher SS and Police Leader with the Reichsstatthalter (Reich Governors) in Vienna, Lower Danube, and Upper Danube in Corps Area (Wehrkreis) XVII, and in April 1941 he was promoted to Major General of Police.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOC. NO. 2938-PS

20 November 1945

I, Paul W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2938-PS.

S/Sgt. Paul W. Freedman
33799122

H1222-0243

Exhibit USA 513
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2939-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

AFFIDAVIT

I, WALTER SCHELLENBERG, being first duly sworn, declare:

I was Chief of Amt VI of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) from the autumn of 1941 to the end of the war. I first met Ernst KALTENBRUNNER in 1938. He was then State Secrety for Security under Seyess-Inquart in Austria. Our first meeting was on the occasion of a gathering of police officials at which KALTENBRUNNER spoke. KALTENBRUNNER held the position of State Secretary for Security for several months, after which the office was changed into that of Higher SS and Police Leader, which position he held until being appointed Chief of the Security Police and SD (RSHA) on 30 January 1943. On or about 25 January 1943, I went together with KALTENBRUNNER to Himmler's headquarters at Loetzen in East Prussia. All of the Amt Chiefs of the RSHA were present at this meeting, and Himmler informed us that KALTENBRUNNER was to be appointed Chief of the Security Police and SD (RSHA) as successor to Heydrich. His appointment was effective 30 January 1943.

I know of no limitation placed on KALTENBRUNNER's authority as Chief of the Security Police and SD (RSHA). He promptly entered upon the duties of the office and assumed direct charge of the office and control over the Amt (Bureau). All important matters of all Aemter (Bureaus) had to clear through KALTENBRUNNER. With regard to the following Aemter (Bureaus) the control and supervision exercised by KALTENBRUNNER was as follows:

AMT 1. All personnel and organizational matters of importance had to be submitted to KALTENBRUNNER for approval.

AMT 2. KALTENBRUNNER had a particularly strong interest in this office because of the control it had in financial matters. He later placed SPACIL, an old friend into this office as Chief. True SPACIL had unlimited jurisdiction, but because of his limited stature he was looded upon by other Amt Chiefs merely as KALTENBRUNNER's paymaster. He had to submit all requests for amounts in excess of RM 50,000 to KALTENBRUNNER for his personal approval.

AMT 3. To my best recollection, all reports of Amt 3 had to be submitted to KALTENBRUNNER. KALTENBRUNNER worked actively on German internal policy on the basis of these reports. OHLENDORF, Chief of Amt 3, assisted KALTENBRUNNER greatly with his reports. Early in his administration KALTENBRUNNER considered removing OHLENDORF but by the end of 1943 he was convinced of the value of OHLENDORF's efficient reporting agencies and decided to keep him.

AMT 4. MUELLER, like all other Amt Chiefs, had to submit all important matters to KALTENBRUNNER for approval. MUELLER had considerable independence in carrying out the routine of Amt 4 because of his long experience as head of the GESTAPO. On many occasions I have heard MUELLER discussing matters pertaining to Amt 4 with KALTENBRUNNER, especially after the daily meetings of the Amt Chiefs. In the beginning KALTENBRUNNER was not very close to MUELLER, but from the end of 1943 on they were very friendly.

AMT 5. KALTENBRUNNER had little interest in criminal matters of a non-political nature, but as in the case of the other Aemter (Bureau), all important matters in Amt 5 were submitted to him for approval. KALTENBRUNNER did take a personal interest in cases of corruption within the Party.

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AMT 6. KALTENBRUNNER exercised direct control over Amt 6 and the Mil. Amt. (Military Bureau?) All important matters from Amt 6 had to go through KALTENBRUNNER's office, and I had to consult with KALTENBRUNNER on such matters on an average of once every three or four days. There were numerous telephone calls and memorandin between. KALTENBRUNNER took particular interest in Section VI E (Balkans) under Wanneck and Section VI S (Kommandos) under Skorzeny.

AMT 7. This was a small Amt of relatively little importance. It handled archives and ideological research and had no field organization. I do not know what authority KALTENBRUNNER exercised over this office.

At no time was I informed by HIMMLER or KALTENBRUNNER or anyone else that there was an special limitation on KALTENBRUNNER's authority as Chief of the Security Police and SD. His actions and assertions were all to the contrary. He made it very clear in his official relations with all of us who were his Amt chiefs that he was the head of the office exercising full executive powers and deciding all matters of policy. He permitted us to issue directives within the organization in our own names pursuant to fixed policies established by him, but all important matters had to be submitted to him whether he signed them or we signed them. He was constantly informed of all matters of importance which went on in his office.

(signed) Schellenberg.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Nurnberg, Germany, on the day on 17 November, 1945.

(signed) Whitney R. Harris

Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2939-PS

November 23, 1945

I PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT., 33799122 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2939-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/SGT.
33799122.

Exhibit USA 526
Filed Jan 2, 1946

2990-PS

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2990-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Walter Schellenberg, duly sworn, declare:

I recall the following conversation between Gruppenfuehrer (Maj. Gen.) Muller, Chief of Gestapo, Amt IV of RSHA, and Kaltenbrunner, Obergruppenfuehrer (Lt. Gen.). (I myself did not partake in this conversation but I was present and able to follow the conversation).

The first conversation took place in the summer of 1944 in a room of the office of Obergruppenfuehrer Kaltenbrunner in Berlin, Wilhelmstrasse #102 where, toward the end of luncheon, the Amt Chief (Bureau Chief) Mueller directed the question to Kaltenbrunner what was to be done with 25 French prostitutes, diseased with syphilis who took up a great deal of space in a hospital the name of which I no longer recall. He answered, "Shoot them".

The second incident was in the fall of 1944 in a room of the new office of Amt IV, Kurfuersten Strasse, toward the end of one of the regular Amt chief's conferences. It centered around an inmate named Dohnany who played a role in the events of the 20th of July and who had incurred . . . . an incurable disease. In this case Kaltenbrunner said also "Shoot him".

The third incident was a conversation between Kaltenbrunner, Gruppenfuehrer Nebe and Gruppenfuehrer Muller. This took place in the spring of 1944 in Berlin, Wilhelmstrasse #102, at the end of an Amtschef conference, where the three above named agreed to confer about the problem which was being touched. The problem, as far as I heard the facts, concerned the following: Gruppenfuehrer Muller and Nebe were in negotiations with gentlemen of the Foreign Office on a note of the International Red Cross in which protest was raised against the shooting of English and possibly also American prisoners. Kaltenbrunner consulted Muller and Nebe in order to find out in what form one could best cover up the actually effected shootings in each individual case. Kaltenbrunner spoke of death resulting from bomb attacks, shooting while attempting to escape and while offering resistance. Each individual case was to be justified individually.

If I remember correctly these approximately 50 people who were shot had escaped from a camp near Breslau.

It was not even then possible for me to get a clear picture out of the bits of conversation since I was not familiar with the subject matter.

In 1944 on another occasion but also in the course of an Amtschef conference, I heard fragments of conversation between Kaltenbrunner and Muller. I remember distinctly the following remark of Kaltenbrunner:

> "All offices of the SD and the security police are to be informed that pogroms of the populace against English and American terror-fliers were not to be interferred with; on the contrary, this hostile mood is to be fostered".

Further, in 1944, towards the end of an Amtschef conference, upon Kaltenbrunner's return from an official trip to Vienna and Linz, he, Kaltenbrunner, told of his visits in the concentration camp Mauthausen and of his friend Ziereis who was commandant of that camp. Kaltenbrunner reported with pride that he had virtually himself, as higher SS and police leader in Vienna built up that camp and that it now was producing most valuable armament work, protected against air raids.

Toward the end of the war, especially after the 20th of July 1944, Kaltenbrunner became better acquainted with Hitler. He was especially friendly with Fegelein and his wife, the sister of Eva Braun. So powerful had Kaltenbrunner become toward the end that even Himmler feared him.

Himmler told me on the 13th of April 1945 when I asked him to receive the representative of the Jewish world congress, Mr. Storsch, from Stockholm

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"But how am I going to do that with Kaltenbrunner around, I shall then be completely at his mercy!"

This has been stated and sworn to by me today the 18th November 1945.

/s/ Walter Schellenberg

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th November 1945 in Nurnberg, Germany.

/s/ Whitney R. Harris
Lieutenant, USNR

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2990-PS

23 November 1945

I, L. DAVENPORT, S/Sgt., 32496587, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2990-PS.

L. DAVENPORT
S/Sgt., 32496587

H1222-0247

H1222-0248

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2992-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I, Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, declare under oath:

At Wiesbaden, on 10 November 1945 I made two statements describing as an eye-witness the execution of Jews on the former airport near DUBNO, Ukraine, and the herding together, illtreatment and killing of men, women and children of the former Ghetto at ROWNO, Ukraine.

By way of corollary to these statements I depose as follows:

1). The SS-man acting as the executioner on the edge of the pit during the shooting of Jewish men, women and children on the airport near DUBNO, wore a SS-uniform with a grey armband about 3 cm wide on the lower part of his sleeve with the letters "SD" in black on it, woven in or embroided.

2). SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. PÜTZ was in charge of the carrying out of the operation (Aktion) at ROWNO during the night of 13th July 1942. I knew Dr. PÜTZ personally as the "Kommandeur der SP u. SD" (Commander of the Security Police and Security Service) of Rowno, for I had had several discussions with him with a view to preventing a pogrom against the Jews (Judenaktion) at Sdolbunow, Misotsch and Ostrog. Dr. PUTZ was introduced to me by the Area Commissioner Georg MARSCHALL. In addition I definitely remember that a nameplate was fixed on the outside of the door to his office bearing his name and rank.

On the morning of 14 July I recognized three or four SS-men in the Ghetto, whom I knew personally and who were all members of the Security Service in Rowno. These persons also wore the armband mentioned above. I cannot recall their names, but, in my opinion, the foreman Fritz Einsporn must know their names as, to my knowledge, he corresponded with them.

I make the foregoing statement in Wiesbaden, Germany, on 13 November 1945. I swear before God, that this is the absolute truth.

(S) Fr. GRAEBE

(t) HERMANN FRIEDRICH GRAEBE

Before me, Homer B. CRAWFORD, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, who, being by me duly sworn through the interpreter Elisabeth RADZIE-JEWSKA, made and subscribed the following statement:

I, Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, declare under oath:

From september 1941 until January 1944 I was manager and engineer-in-charge of a branch office in SDOLBUNOW, Ukraine, of the Solingen building firm of Josef Jung. In this capacity it was my job to visit the building sites of the firm. Under contract to an Army Construction Office, the firm had orders to erect grain storage buildings on the former airport of DUBNO, Ukraine.

On 5 October 1942, when I visited the building office at DUBNO, my foreman Hubert MOENNIKES of 21 Aussenmuehlenweg, Hamburg-Haarburg, told me that in the vicinity of the site, Jews from Dubno had been shot in three large pits, each about 30 metres long and 3 meters deep. About 1500 persons had been killed daily. All of the 5000 Jews who had still been iving in Dubno before the pogrom were to be liquidated. As the shootings had taken place in his presence he was still much upset.

Thereupon I drove to the site, accompanied by MOENNIKES and saw near it great mounds of earth, about 30 meters long and 2 meters high. Several trucks stood in front of the mounds. Armed Ukrainian militia drove the people off the trucks under the supervision of an SS-man. The militia men acted as guards on the trucks and drove them to and from the pit. All these people had the regulation yellow patches on the front and back of their clothes, and thus could be recognized as Jews.

MOENNIKES and I went direct to the pits. Nobody bothered us. Now I heard rifle shots in quick succession, from behind one of the earth mounds. The people who had got off the trucks - men, women, and children of all ages - had to undress upon the orders of an SS-man, who carried a riding or dog whip. They had to put down their clothes in fixed places, sorted according to shoes, top clothing and underclothing. I saw a heap of shoes of about 800 to 1000 pairs, great piles of under-linen and clothing. Without screaming or weeping these people undressed, stood around in family groups, kissed each other, said farewells and waited for a sign from another SS-man, who stood near the pit, also with a whip in his hand. During the 15 minutes that I stood near the pit I heard no complaint or plea for mercy. I watched a family of about 8 persons, a man and woman, both about 50 with their children of about 1, 8 and 10, and two grown-up daughters of about 20 to 24. An old woman with snow-white hair was holding the one-year old child in her arms and singing to it, and tickling it. The child was cooing with delight. The couple were looking on with tears in their eyes. The father was holding the hand of a boy about 10 years old and speaking to him softly; the boy was fighting his tears. The father pointed toward the sky, stroked his head, and seemed to explain something to him. At that moment the SS-man at the pit shouted something to his comrade. The latter counted off about 20 persons and instructed them to go behind the earth mound. Among them was the family, which I have mentioned. I well remember a girl, slim and with black hair, who, as she passed close to me, pointed to herself and said, "23". I walked around the mound, and found myself confronted by a tremendous grave. People were closely wedged together and lying on top of each other so that only their heads were visible. Nearly all had blood running over their shoulders from their heads. Some of the people shot were still moving. Some were lifting their arms and turning their heads to show that they were still alive. The pit was already 2/3 full. I estimated that it already contained about 1000 people. I looked for the man who

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H1222-0250

did the shooting. He was an SS-man, who sat at the edge of the narrow end of the pit, his feet dangling into the pit. He had a tommy gun on his knees and was smoking a cigarette. The people, completely naked, went down some steps which were cut in the clay wall of the pit and clambered over the heads of the people lying there, to the place to which the SS-man directed them. They lay down in front of the dead or injured people; some caressed those who were still alive and spoke to them in a low voice. Then I heard a series of shots. I looked into the pit and saw that the bodies were twitching or the heads lying already motionless on top of the bodies that lay before them. Blood was running from their necks. I was surprised that I was not ordered away, but I saw that there were two or three postmen in uniform nearby. The next batch was approaching already. They went down into the pit, lined themselves up against the previous victims and were shot. When I walked back, round the mound I noticed another truck-load of people which had just arrived. This time it included sick and infirm persons. An old, very thin woman with terribly thin legs was undressed by others who were already naked, while two people held her up. The woman appeared to be paralyzed. The naked people carried the woman around the mound. I left with MOENNIKES and drove in my car back to Dubno.

On the morning of the next day, when I again visited the site, I saw about 30 naked people lying near the pit - about 30 to 50 meters away from it. Some of them were still alive; they looked straight in front of them with a fixed stare and seemed to notice neither the chilliness of the morning nor the workers of my firm who stood around. A girl of about 20 spoke to me and asked me to give her clothes, and help her escape. At that moment we heard a fast car approach and I noticed that it was an SS-detail. I moved away to my site. 10 minutes later we hear shots from the vicinity of the pit. The Jews still alive had been ordered to throw the corpses into the pit; - then they had themselves to lie down in this to be shot in the neck.

I make the above statement at Wiesbaden, Germany, on 10th November 1945. I swear before God that this is the absolute truth.

Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 10 day of November 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD
Major, AC
Investigator Examiner, War Crimes Branch

I, Elisabeth RADZIEJEWSKA, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Major Homer B. CRAWFORD to Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement in my presence.

ELISABETH RADZIEJEWSKA
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 10 day of November 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD, Major, AC
Investigator Examiner, War Crimes Branch

The Area Commissioner (Gebietskommissar)
ROWNO

SECRET

Ref.....

Messrs. JUNG

Rowno

The Jewish workers employed by your firm are not affected by the program (Aktion). You must transfer them to their new place of work by Wednesday, 15 July 1942 at the latest.

For the Area Commissioner

13/7.42

Beck

(Stamp)

Area Commissioner

Rowno

H1222-0251

H1222-0252

Before me, Homer B. CRAWFORD, being authorized to administer oaths, personally appeared Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, who, being by me duly sworn through the interpreter Elisabeth RADZIE-JEWSKA, made and subscribed the following statement:

I, Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE, declare under oath:

From September 1941 until January 1944 I was manager and engineer-in-charge of a branch office in SDOLBUNOW, Ukraine, of the Solingen building firm of Josef Jung. In this capacity it was my job to visit the building sites of the firm. The firm had, among others, a site in ROWNO, Ukraine.

During the night of 13th July 1942 all inhabitants of the Rowno Ghetto, where there were still about 5000 Jews, were liquidated.

I would describe the circumstances of my being a witness of the dissolution of the Ghetto, and the carrying out of the pogrom (Aktion) during the night and the morning, as follows:

I employed for the firm, in ROWNO, in addition to Poles, Germans, and Ukrainians about 100 Jews from Sdolbunow, Ostrog, and Mysotch. The men were quartered in a building, 5 Bahnhofstrasse, inside the Ghetto, and the women in a house at the corner of Deutsche Strasse, 98.

On Saturday, 11 July 1942, my foreman, Fritz EINSPORN, told me of a rumor that on Monday all Jews in ROWNO were to be liquidated. Although the vast majority of the Jews employed by my firm in ROWNO were not natives of this town, I still feared that they might be included in this pogrom which had been reported. I therefore ordered EINSPORN at noon of the same day to march all the Jews employed by us - men as well as women - in the direction of SDOLBUNOW, about 12 km from ROWNO. This was done.

The Senior Jew (Judenrat) had learned of the departure of the Jewish workers of my firm. He went to see the Commanding Officer of the Rowno SIPO and SD, SS Major (SS Sturmbannfuehrer) Dr. PÜTZ, as early as the Saturday afternoon to find out whether the rumor of a forthcoming Jewish pogrom - which had gained further credence by reason of the departure of Jews of my firm - was true. Dr. PÜTZ dismissed the rumor as a clumsy lie, and for the rest had the Polish personnel of my firm in Rowno arrested. Einsporn avoided arrest by escaping from Sdolbunow. When I learned of this incident I gave orders that all Jews who had left Rowno were to report back to work in Rowno on Monday, 13 July 1942. On Monday morning I myself went to see the Commanding Officer, Dr. PÜTZ, in order to learn, for one thing, the truth about the rumored Jewish pogrom and secondly to obtain information on the arrest of the Polish office personnel. SS Major (SS-Sturmbannfuehrer) PÜTZ stated to me that no pogrom (Aktion) whatever was planned. Moreover such a pogrom would be stupid because the firms and the Reichsbahn would lose valuable workers.

An hour later I received a summons to appear before the Area Commissioner of ROWNO. His deputy, Stableiter and Cadet Officer (Ordensjunker) BECK, subjected me to the same question in as I had undergone at the SD. My explanation that I had sent the Jews home for urgent delousing appeared plausible to him. He then told me - making me promise to keep it a secret - that a pogrom would in fact take place on the evening of Monday 13 July 1942. After lengthy negotiation I managed to persuade him to give me permission to take my Jewish workers to Sdolbunow - but only after the program had been carried out. During the night it would be up to me to

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protect the house in the Ghetto against the entry of Ukrainian militia and SS. As confirmation of the discussion he gave me a document, which stated that the Jewish employees of Messrs. Jung were not affected by the program. (Original attached).

On the evening of this day I drove to ROWNO and posted myself with Fritz EINSPORN in front of the house in the Bahnhofstrasse in which the Jewish workers of my firm slept. Shortly after 22.00 the Ghetto was encircled by a large SS detachment and about three times as many mengers of the Ukrainian militia. Then the electric arclights which had been erected in and around the Ghetto were switched on. SS and militia squads of 4 to 6 men entered or at least tried to enter the houses. Where the doors and windows were closed and the inhabitants did not open at the knocking, the SS men and militia broke the windows, forced the doors with beams and crowbars and entered the houses. The people living there were driven on to the street just as they were, regardless of whether they were dressed or in bed. Since the Jews in most cases refused to leave their houses and resisted, the SS and militia applied force. They finally succeeded, with strokes of the whip, kicks and blows with rifle butts in clearing the houses. The people were driven out of their houses in such haste that small children in bed had been left behind in several instances. In the street women cried out for their children and children for their parents. That did not prevent the SS from driving the people along the road, at running pace, and hitting them, until they reached a waiting freight train. Car after car was filled, and the screaming of women and children, and the cracking of whips and rifle shots resounded unceasingly. Since several families or groups had barricaded themselves in especially strong buildings, and the doors could not be forced with crowbars or beams, these houses were now blown open with handgrenades. Since the Ghetto was near the railroad tracks in Rowno, the younger people tried to get across the tracks and over a small river to get away from the Ghetto area. As this stretch of country was beyond the range of the electric lights, it was illuminated by signal rockets. All through the night these beaten, hounded and wounded people moved along the lighted streets. Women carried their dead children in their arms, children pulled and dragged their dead parents by their arms and legs down the road toward the train. Again and again the cries "Open the door!" "Open the door!" echoed through the Ghetto.

About 6 o'clock in the morning I went away for a moment, leaving behind Einsporn and several other German workers who had returned in the meantime. I thought the greatest danger was past and that I could risk it. Shortly after I left, Ukrainian militia men forced their way into 5 Bahnhofstrasse and brought 7 Jews out and took them to a collecting point inside the Ghetto. On my return I was able to prevent further Jews from being taken out. I went to the collecting point to save these 7 men. I saw dozens of corpses of all ages and both sexes in the streets I had to walk along. The doors of the houses stood open, windows were smashed. Pieces of clothing, shoes, stockings, jackets, caps, hats, coats, etc. were lying in the street. At the corner of a house lay a baby, less than a year old with his skull crushed. Blood and brains were spattered over the house wall and covered the area immediately around the child. The child was dressed only in a little shirt. The commander, SS Major Bütz, was walking up and down a row of about 80 - 100 male Jews who were crouching on the ground. He had a heavy dog whip in his hand. I walked up to him, showed him the written permit of Stabsleiter Beck and demanded the seven men whom I recognized among those who were crouching of the ground. Dr. Bütz was very furious about Beck's concession and nothing could persuade him to release the seven men. He made a motion with his hand encircling the square and said that anyone who was once here would not get away. Although he was very angry with Beck, he ordered me to take the people from 5 Bahnhofstrasse out of ROWNO by 8 o'clock at the latest. When I left

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Dr. Pütz, I noticed a Ukrainian farm cart, with two horse. Dead people with stiff limbs were lying on the cart. Legs and arms projected over the side boards. The cart was making for the freight train. I took the remaining 74 Jews who had been locked in the house to Sdolbunow.

Several days after the 13th of July 1942 the Area Commissioner of Sdolbunow, Georg Marschall, called a meeting of all firm managers, railroad superintendents, and leaders of the Organization Todt and informed them that the firms etc. should prepare themselves for the "resettlement" of the Jews which was to take place almost immediately. He referred to the program in ROWNO where all the Jews had been liquidated, i.e. had been shot near KOSTOLPOL.

I make the above statement in Wiesbaden, Germany, on 10 November 1945. I swear by God that this is the absolute truth.

HERMANN FRIEDRICH GRAEBE

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Wiesbaden, Germany this 10 day of November 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD
Major, AC
Investigator Examiner,
War Crimes Branch

I, ELISABETH RADZIEJEWSKA, being first duly sworn, state: That I truly translated the oath administered by Major Homer B. CRAWFORD to Hermann Friedrich GRAEBE and that thereupon he made and subscribed the foregoing statement in my presence.

ELISABETH RADZIEJEWSKA
Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn before me at Wiesbaden, Germany, this 10 day of November 1945.

HOMER B. CRAWFORD
Major, AC
Investigator Examiner
War Crimes Branch, US Army

- - - -

CERTIFICAT OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2992-PS

24 November 1945

I, BETTY D. RICHARDSON, P/O, W.R.N.S., 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2992-PS.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON
P.O., W.R.N.S.
66370

H1222-0255

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPT OF DOCUMENT PS 3012
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy of Copy

/ 173

SPECIAL GROUP 4a

19 March 1943

SECRET

Personal

To all group leaders of the Security Service (SD)-Auxiliary groups.

It is the task of the Security Police and of the Security Service (SD) to discover all enemies of the Reich and fight against them in the interest of security, and in the zone of operations especially to guarantee the security of the army. Besides the annihilation of active opponents, all other elements who, by virtue of their opinions or their past, may appear active as enemies under favorable conditions, are to be eliminated (sind.. auszumerzen) through preventive measures. The Security Police carries out this task according to the general directives of the Führer with all the required toughness. Energetic measures are especially necessary in territories endangered by the activity of hostile gangs. The competence of the Security Police within the zone of operations is based on the Barbarossa-decrees. I deem the measures of the Security Police, carried out on a considerable scale during recent times, necessary for the two following reasons:

1) The situation at the front in my sector had become so serious that the population, partly influenced by Hungarians and Italians, who streamed back in chaotic condition, took openly position against us.

2) The strong expeditions of hostile gangs, who came especially from the forest of Bryansk, were another reason. Besides that, other revolutionary groups, formed by the population, appeared suddenly in all districts. The providing of arms evidently provided no difficulties at all. It would have been irresponsible, if we had observed this whole activity without acting against it. It is obvious that all such measures bring about some harshness. I want to take up the significant points of harsh measures:

1) The shooting of Hungarian Jews

2) The shooting of Agronoms

3) The shooting of children

4) The total burning down of villages

5) The "shooting, while trying to escape," (?) (Flüchten) of Security Service (SD) prisoners

Chief of Committment Group C confirmed once more the correctness of the measures taken, and expressed his recognition for the energetic actions.

ith regard to the current political situation, especially in he armament industry in the fatherland, the measures of the ecurity Police have to be subordinated to the greatest extent o the recruiting of labor for Germany. In the shortest possible ime, the Ukraine has to put at the disposal of the armament ndustry 1 million orkers, 500 of whom have to be sent from our erritory daily.

he work of the field groups has therefore to be changed as of

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now. The following orders are given:

1) Special treatment is to be limited to a minimum

2) The listing of communist functionaries, activists and so on, is to take place by roster only for the time being, without arresting anybody. It is, for instance, no longer feasible to arrest all the close relatives of a member of the communist party. Although, members of the Komsomolz are to be arrested only, if they were active in a leading position.

3) The activity of the labor offices, respective of recruiting commissions, is to be supported to the greatest extent possible. It will not be possible always to refrain from using force. During a conference with the Chief of the Labor Commitment Staffs, an agreement was reached stating that wherever prisoners can be released, they should be put at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Labor Office. When searching (Uberholung) villages, resp. when it has become necessary to burn down a village, the whole population will be put at the disposal of the Commissioner by force.

4) As a rule, no more children will be shot.

5) The reporting of hostile gangs as well as drives against them is not affected hereby. All drives against these hostile gangs can only take place after my approval has been obtained.

6) The prisons have to be kept empty, as a rule. We have to be aware of the fact, that the Slavs will interpret all soft treatment on our part as weakness and that they will act accordingly right away. If we limit our harsh measures of security police through above orders for the time being, that is only done for the following reason. The most important thing is the recruiting of workers. No check of persons to be sent into the Reich will be made. No written certificates of political reliability check or similar things will be issued.

True copy
(signed): Bender
KVR

(signed): Christiansen
SS Major and C.O.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT OF DOCUMENT NO. PS 3012

I, S/Sgt Paul W. Freedman, 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German Languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. PS 3012.

S/Sgt Paul W. Freedman
33799122

H1222-0257

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3361-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Chief of the Security

Police and of the Security Service (SD)

IV A 36 - a - 2474/44

To all

Commanders of the Security police.....
state Police - Main - Agencies (Staatspolizei-leit-stellen)
the Chiefs of the Security..... (police?)
the Task Force LUXEMBURG.

Through message centre

to the Inspectors of the Security Police and.....(?).....
to the Department I (Organization)
to the Business Office IV (2 Copies)

Subject: Arrest of Plant Directors.

It has happened repeatedly, that the arrest of plant directors of plants important for the war has not been reported promptly. In reply to the inquiries of Reich agencies, such as the Reich Ministry for Aviation, the Military Court for special purposes (z.b.V.) of the Air Corps, etc., about the facts of the case, no information could be given. Return inquiries, which wasted time, were necessary.
I therefore decree, that the arrest of plant directors of plants important for the war and the arrest of other leading persons of the armament industry, who are occupied with tasks important for the war, be reported at once by urgent teletype (BLITZ - FS) with the reasons mentioned. At the same time it is to be mentioned, whether it is a question of an armament plant of the aviation industry.

/s/ DR. KALTENBRUNNER

(Seal)

AUTHENTICATED
ROESEL
Chancellery Employee

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 3361-PS

12 December 1945

I, A. FLANDREAU, Civ., 046305, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3361-PS.

A. FLANDREAU
Civ., 046305

Exhibit USA-512
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3427-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Extract from:

"Die Deutsche Polizei"
(German Police)
Of 15 February
1943

SS-GRUPPENFUEHRER KALTENBRUNNER APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE SECURITY POLICE AND OF THE SD.

Berlin, 30 January 1943

Upon suggestion of the Reichfuehrer SS and Chief of German Police, the Fuehrer has appointed SS-Gruppenfuehrer and Major General of Police Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner as Chief of the Security Police and of the SD as successor of SS-Obergruppenfuehrer and Lieutenant General of Police Reinhard Heydrich, who passed away 4, June 1942.

SS-Gruppenfuehrer Dr. Ernst Kaltenbrunner was up to the present active as Fuehrer of the SS-Oberabschnitt Donau (SS Region Danube) and as Superior SS and Police Fuehrer with the Reich Governors (Reichsstatthalter) in Vienna, Lower Danube and Upper Danube.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3427-PS

Dec. 14, 1945.

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document no 3427-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt(jg) USNR
391590

H1222-0258

H1222-0259

H1222-0260

Exhibit USA 528
Filed Jan. 2, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3462 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
NURNBERG SUB-REGIONAL OFFICE

20 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: Interrogation of Bertus GERDES

Re : Obergruppenfuehrer Dr. Ernst KALTENBRUNNER

1. On November 19, 1945, the above-mentioned Bertus Gerdes former Gaustabsamtsleiter of Upper Bavaria gave himself up into the custody of the Counter Intelligence Corps at Nurnberg.

2. In the interrogation below, Gerdes outlines his contacts with Kaltenbrunner and defines Kaltenbrunner's responsibility for various extermination orders of Allied flyers, subjects of occupied nations, and concentration camp inmates.

- 0 -

1. Q. What is your name?

A. Bertus Gerdes.

2. Q. How old are you?

A. 33 years.

3. Q. Were you a member of the Hitler Youth?

A. Yes, in 1929.

4. Q. Were you a member of the Nazi Party?

A. Yes, since 1930.

5. Q. Were you a member of the SA?

A. Yes, since 1930.

6. Q. What was your last position in the party?

A. I was Gaustabsamtsleiter of Upper Bavaria with office in Munich.

7. Q. Who was you Chief?

A. Gauleiter Giesler.

8. Q. Do you know Ernst Kaltenbrunner?

A. Yes.

9. Q. Describe in detail all of your relations with Kaltenbrunner.

A. I met the former SS Obergruppenfuehrer Kaltenbrunner for the first time in Weimar in the Hotel "Zum Elefanten" on the occasion of a conference of Gaustabsamtsleiters at which the Deputy Gauleiters were also present. That was in Spring 1944. At that time Kaltenbrunner reviewed the relationship of the Gestapo and the SD to the Party. He said that the Gestapo was responsible to the Fuehrer mainly for the task of nipping in the bud unrest of any kind which could develop in connection with the war situation. He said that in connection with the SD the Gestapo had created an organization which had infiltrated into every public office, every major enterprise and even into the smallest enterprise. He said further that there existed a countless number of confidential agents of whose existence the people in general, as well as the Party organization, had no knowledge. Kaltenbrunner said that it was the task of his

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confidential agents to register all incidents and particularly the state of mind of the people and report them to the RSHA. Kaltenbrunner appealed to the conference to furnish him with qualified and proven political leaders from among the ranks of the Party leadership, for this task in order to guarantee close cooperation in the Party. Kaltenbrunner further said that Gestapo and SD operated in a similarmanner in occupied territories and that he was fully informed of activities throughout its areas. He cited as an example the Renault Works in France and described his organization in that armament works.

After the conference I had an opportunity to join Kaltenbrunner in a small circle. There were present besides myself Oberbefehlsleiter Friedrichs (Party Chancellory in Munich) and the Gau Inspector Flemisch. Kaltenbrunner at that time remarked as nearly as I can recall: "GERMANY must take care that the eastern peoples and a major part of the Balkans and Danube States be compelled to die out through sterilization and annihilation of the leadership classes of these nations. However, in order to assure leadership by the German people and at the same time increase the German population, all German women married and unmarried up to the age of 35 must be compelled if they do not already have four children to produce at least four children by acceptable pure racial German men. It does not matter whether such men are married. Families which already possess four children must furnish their men for this action".

In December 1944 or January 1945, I had an opportunity to see a secret decree issued by Kaltenbrunner in the office of Gauleiter Giesler from a courier in my presence and after I had been permitted to read it it was destroyed in accordance with the classification to be destroyed after reading. The order which was signed by Kaltenbrunner read approximately as follows: "In agreement with the Reichsfuehrer SS I have brought about and directed all higher police officers that all Germans shall go unpunished who in the future participate in the persecution and annihilation of enemy aircrews who parachute down".

Giesler told me that Kaltenbrunner was in constant touch with him because he was greatly worried about the attitude of the foreign workers and especially inmates of concentration camps Dachau, Muehldorf and Landsberg which were in the path of the approaching Allied armies. On a Tuesday in the middle of April 1945, I received a telephone call from Gauleiter Giesler asking me to be available for a conversation that night. In the course of our personal conversation that night, I was told by Giesler that he had received a directive from Kaltenbrunner by order of the Fuehrer to work out a plan without delay for the liquidation of the concentration camp at Dachau and the two Jewish labor camps in Landsberg and Muehldorf. The Directive proposed to liquidate the two Jewish labor camps at Landsberg and Muehldorf by use of the German Luftwaffe, since the construction area of these camps had previously been the targets of repeated enemy air attacks. This action received the code name of "Wolke A 1" (Cloud A 1).

I was directed by Giesler to take up connections with General Galland regarding the execution of this plan. I had not met General Galland up to the time who stayed at the airport of Riem, therefore we invited him to dinner the next day at Seehaus (Kleinhesseloher See, Englischer Garten) together with a very small party of people. During the meal only questions of a general nature were discussed and the use of the new jet propelled fighter plane. On this occasion I was to agree on a date with Galland so that we could discuss the above mentioned operation. The conversation however never took place.

I attempted repeatedly to get in touch with men at the Fuehrer's Headquarters such as Walkenhorst, chief of the personal staff of Bormann, and Tratitsch, go-between officer for Himmler and Bormann.

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I was finally able to make these calls although both were very brief. Walkenhorst informed me that he knew nothing of such an order by the Fuehrer, however, that he was going to make detailed inquiries and would call back. This second call did not materialize. The connection with Treitsch was very faint but he informed me that Kaltenbrunner was Himmler's deputy and that we had to comply absolutely with his directives.

Since I was not able to obtain the desired information from either of these two men, I tried to dissuade the Gauleiter from execution of this abominable plan. Finally Gauleiter Giesler informed me that I would have to let my conscience by my guide in the execution of this directive.

I was certain that I would never let this directive be carried out. As the action Wolke A 1 should have become operational already for some time, I was literally swamped by couriers from Kaltenbrunner and moreover I was supposed to have discussed the details of the Muehldorf and Landsberg actions in detail with the two Kreisleiters concerned. The couriers who were in most cases SS officers usually SS Lieutenants, gave me terse and strict orders to read and initial. The orders threatened me with the most terrible punishment including execution if I did not comply with them. However, I could always excuse my failure to execute the plan because of bad flying weather and lack of gasoline and bombs. Therefore, Kaltenbrunner ordered to have Jews in Landsberg marched to Dachau in order to include them in the Dachau extermination operations, and that the Muehldorf action was to be carried out by the Gestapo.

Kaltenbrunner also ordered an operation - Wolkenbrand - for the concentration camp Dachau which provided that the inmates of the concentration camp at Dachau were to be liquidated by poison with the exception of Aryan nationals of the Western Powers.

Gauleiter Giesler received this order direct from Kaltenbrunner and discussed in my presence the procurement of the required amounts of poison with Dr. Harrfeld, the Gau Health Chief. Dr. Harrfeld promised to procure these quantities when ordered and was advised to await my further directions. As I was determined to prevent the execution of this plan in any event, I gave no further instructions to Dr. Harrfeld.

The inmates of Landsberg had hardly been delivered at Dachau when Kaltenbrunner sent a courier declaring the action Wolkenbrand was operational.

I prevented the execution of the Wolke A 1 and Wolkenbrand by giving Giesler the reason that the front was too close and asked him to transmit this on to Kaltenbrunner.

Kaltenbrunner therefore issued directives in writing to Dachau to transport all Western European prisoners by truck to Switzerland and to march the remaining inmates into Oetztal (Tyrol), where the final liquidation of these prisoners was to take place without fail.

The Gauleiter informed me that Kaltenbrunner's office was literally enraged when I did not set upon the release of the code work Wolkenbrand and he informed me in the strictest confidence that I would have to be extremely careful since the Gestapo was after me. It was clear to me from Kaltenbrunner's threats that my failure to execute his orders in regard to Operations Wolke A 1 and Wolkenbrand would result in not only my personal extermination but also that of my wife and four children. Giesler insisted that I leave my home in Munich at once and stay in the underground command posts of the Gauleiter's under his personal protection.

On April 27, the Gauleiter made it possible for me to leave Munich under the pretext of official business in order to look after

my family when I unfortunately did not find again. I did not return to Munich.

10. Q. Did you have any further contact with Kaltenbrunner?

A. No.

/t/ JOHANNES IMHOFF
Special Agent

I, Bertus Gerdes, being first duly sworn declare that I made the above statements voluntarily and that I was not under compulsion to make these statements. I furthermore declare that they are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and conscience and that they describe the facts such as they occurred.

/t/ Bertus Gerdes

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 18th day of December 1945.

Captain A. Hulff, Infantry,
AUS

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3462 PS

18 December 1945

I, RICHARD W. SONNENFELDT, T/4, 33902257, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3462 PS.

RICHARD W. SONNENFELDT
T/4
33902257

H1222-0264

H1222-0265

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-110
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Stamp: Personal Staff Reichsfuehrer SS
Document Administration,
Secret, ref. no. 212/21

The Reichsführer SS
Personal Staff
Diary No. 48/16/43 g
Bra/Bn

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret

To all Senior Executive SS- and Police Officers
(Höheren SS- und Polizeiführer)

At the request of the Reichsführer SS I am sending you the enclosed order, with the request that the Chief of the Regular Police (Ordnungspolizei) and of the Security Police be informed; they are to make this instruction known to their subordinate offices verbally.

In addition the Reichsführer SS requests that the Gauleiters concerned be informed verbally of this order.

1 encl.

Brand
SS - Obersturmbanufuehrer

The Reichsführer-SS
RF/Bn 48/16/43 g

Field Hq
10 August 1943

Secret.

It is not the task of the Police to interfere in clashes (Auseinandersetzungen) between Germans and English and American terror fliers who have bailed out.

H. Himmler

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-110

8 November 1945.

I, BETTY RICHARDSON, P/O, WRNS, 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. R-110.

BETTY RICHARDSON,
P/O, WRNS,
66370.

Exhibit USA. 529
Filed Jan. 3, 1946

H1222-0266

Testimony of GOTTLIEB BERGER, taken at Nurnberg, Germany, on 20 September 1945, 1030-1207, by Col. Howard A. Brundage, JAGD, OUSCC. Also present: Siegfried Ramler, Interpreter and Pvt. Clair Van Vleck, Court Reporter.

COLONEL BRUNDAGE TO THE INTERPRETER:

Q Will you state your name?

A Siegfried Ramler.

Q By whom are you employed?

A Office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel.

Q What are your present duties?

A Interpreter.

Q Will you stand, please. Do you solemnly swear that you will truly and accurately translate from German into English and English into German, all of the testimony to be given at this hearing?

A I do, so help me God.

COLONEL BRUNDAGE TO THE WITNESS THROUGH THE INTERPRETER:

Q You are the same Gottlieb Berger, who appeared before me yesterday?

A Yes, I was here yesterday.

Q During 1944, will you tell me what your duties and functions were in connection with prisoners of war?

A Yes. May I first present to you for th record a chart of my chief office, as I mentioned yesterday.

Q Yes.

(End of page 1 of the transcript)

A I testified under oath yesterday and I do not want to give the impression that I want to keep quiet about anything regarding my office.

Q Let the record show thatthe witness has presented a hand-written chart, showing the organization of the SS office.

A SS Chief Office.

Q And on the reverse side is the whole organizational frame of the Reichsfuehrer SS Heydrich Himmler. Was Kaltenbrunner the superior of Pohl?

H1222-0267

A No. All these twelve chiefs that I mentioned here were always directly responsible to Himmler.

Q Do you know what the duties and functions of Kaltenbrunner were?

A He was the Chief of the whole Security Police.

Q What did he have to do with concentration camps?

A He was the man who executed orders. He was the last man because Muller was subordinate to him.

Q Then Pohl didn't fit into that chain of command?

A Yes; Pohl did not fit into that chain because the whole organization is not organic. It was a specialty of Himmler to give one task to two different people.

Q Just what did Klatenbrunner do?

A This is very difficult to answer. He had his service post in Berlin there. The different group chiefs that I have mentioned here, such as Muller, Nebe, I have written it all down, Dr. Schallenberg, they conferred with him daily; and there, in this conference, all the difficulties, shall I say, the more important problems that occurred in the different groups, were discussed and decided upon. Starting early summer 1944, Kaltenbrunner personally conferred with Hitler without having Himmler there. While otherwise, Himmler was always careful to see that none of his men had conferences with the Fuehrer, without his being present too.

Q As Security Police, what were, normally, his duties?

A He was the guarantor of theinterior security and order inside Germany.

Q That put him at the head of the Gestapo; is that right?

A Yes. He had all the interior police under him, not only the Gestapo, but also the criminal police and the SD under him.

Q When people were arrested and put into concentration camps, that was done with Kaltenbrunner's men?

A Yes.

H1222-0268

Q Did he also have the authority to name the camp in which these men were going to be placed ?

A certainly.

Q Did he also have the authority to issue orders to the commandant of the camp ?

A Certainly .

Q He also was superior to the Death Head Guards and, likewise, the civilian employees of the camps ?

A No; the was Glucks. May I add something to this ?

Q yes.

A When I say that he certainly had the right to give orders to camp commandant, I mean to say that whenever I tried to get somebody out of a concentration camp, I have never been able to do so without the consent of Mueller, and that also means Kaltenbrunner.

Q Mueller was his direct assistant ?

A Yes, directly under him.

Q Assuming, only for the purposes of this discussion, that these atrocities that we hear about are true, who do you think is primarily responsible ?

A The first one, the commandant; the second one, Glucks, because he was practically responsible for all the interior direction of the camps. If one wants to be exact, one would have to find out how the information service between the camp commandant and Glucks actually operated. I want to give you the following example; during the night of the 22nd and 23rd of April, I was sent to Munich. As I entered the city, I met a group of perhaps 120 man dressed in the suit of the concentration camps. These people made a very starved impression on me. I asked the guard who was with them: "What about those men." He told me that these men were marching, by foot, to the Alps. Firstly, I sent him back to Dachau. Then I wrote a letter to the commandant, to send no more people by foot to any place, but

H1222-0269

whenever the Allies advanced any further, to give over the camp completely. I did that on my own responsibility and I told him that I came straight from Berlin and that I can be found in my service post in Munich. The commandant, or his deputy, telephoned at about twelve o'clock and told me that he had received this order from Kaltenbrunner, after he had been asked by the Gauleiter of Munich, the Reichskommissar. It could be that even Gauleiters, in their nature as Reich Defense Commissars, have directly mixed up in concentration camps and have also given direct orders to the concentration camps.

Q What was the result of this letter that you wrote to the commandant of Dachau ?

A Everything went in order for two days, and about on the 28th of April, when I returned from Kesselring, I saw, perhaps, 500 men in terrible condition near Wolfratshausen, 60 kilometers south of Munich. I held them up. At that time they were at an explosive works and I gave the order to the group leader to house the men immediately in the empty barracks that were near the street and to hold up further troops. I got in touch with the Kreisleiter in Wolfratshausen myself, as I could not get in touch with the Landrat, and he promised me to care for them. He actually kept his promise, as I found out in the following days. In spite of my order to keep the men there, and in spite of the same order that came from Kaltenbrunner, the Reich defense Commissar said that he supposedly got an order from the Fuehrer, in which it was stated that these camps have to be cleared immediately. There was quite a clear mix-up where the Gauleiter dealt with the things directly.

Q Do you know whether some of the camps were cleared ?

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